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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Sam[l] Morris's

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a Time when every [illegible]od Heart muſt be filled with the utmoſt Gratitude to the Father of Mercies, for the great Favours lately diſpenſed to us, 'tis hoped the following ſhort Account of the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, written in Behalf of the diſeaſed Poor, will not be unſeaſonable.

Bleſſed is he that conſidereth the Poor [Weak and Sick] the Lord will deliver him in Time of Trouble.
The Lord will preſerve him, and keep him alive, and he ſhall be bleſſed upon the Earth; and thou wilt not deliver him into the Will of his Enemies.
The Lord will ſtrengthen him upon the Bed of Languiſhing: thou wilt make all his Bed in his Sickneſs. Pſ. xli. i. ii. iii.

THE Public has heretofore been informed of the Steps taken by the Perſons concerned in that Inſtitution, from the Year 1750 to 1754; ſince that Time the Scheme has been ſtill diligently and carefully proſecuted: As the Funds encreaſed, and there was Reaſon to believe this good Work would flouriſh in our Hands, the Managers purchaſed a Lot of Ground to erect a convenient Building on, for the Reception of the Sick; and leſt any Error ſhould be committed in an Undertaking altogether unprecedented in this Part of the World, 'twas thought expedient to communicate the Deſign to ſome of the moſt eminent and experienced Phyſicians of *London*, and deſire their Aſſiſtance and Advice on the Occaſion; which being done, thoſe worthy Gentlemen, well acquainted with the many Advantages ariſing from public Hoſpitals, were not only much pleaſed to find an Infant Colony about to adopt this Favourite Charity of their Mother Country, but took the firſt Opportunity of fully complying with their Requeſt. They procured for us the moſt approved Plans, and ſent them over, with many excellent Obſervations on them, and Hoſpitals in general. The Phyſician of *Bethlehem* Hoſpital ordered an accurate Delineation of the Cells in that Building to be made out for us, and furniſhed us likewiſe with ſeveral Materials, extreamly uſeful in the Management of Lunaticks: He alſo gave us an Account of the Oeconomy of the Houſe, and of the Method found there the moſt ſucceſsful in the Cure of thoſe unhappy Patients.

Since Gentlemen of the firſt Rank in the Profeſſion of Phyſic, have thus kindly intereſted themſelves in the Succeſs of an Inſtitution, at ſo great a Diſtance from them, it may reaſonably be hoped no Inhabitant of *Pennſylvania* will withhold his Generoſity from it.

Our ingenious Architects, furniſhed with theſe, and ſome other Hints, formed a Plan for the new Hoſpital, which, when executed, will be very commodious. One third Part of it is ſo far finiſhed, that it will entertain about 90 ſick Perſons at a Time. On the firſt Floor are the Lunatic Cells, Baths, Kitchen and Pantry. On the ſecond is a fine Ward 80 Feet by 25, a Conſultation Room, Apothecary Shop, an Hall, and Apartments of the Matron and Servants. The third Floor is divided in the ſame Manner as the ſecond; the leſſer Rooms are for private Patients, and ſuch as cannot be received with Safety into the Grand Wards. The fourth may be uſed on extraordinary Occaſions.

The Expence of the Lot, Building and Furniture of the Houſe, and of the Entertainment of the great Number of Patients who have been therein admitted, has ſo far exhauſted the Funds, that at preſent more cannot be received and ſubſiſted than the firſt and third Floor will entertain; the other Parts remaining empty and uſeleſs.

This Addreſs to the Publick is therefore to requeſt Contributions in Behalf of the numerous diſeaſed Poor, who are daily begging Admittance, and many of them, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Seaſon, muſt, from Neceſſity, be refuſed. To put this Matter in a proper Light, "let us only look Abroad into the poor World, and there view the Miſery of a ſick Bed, without Clothes, without Attendance, without Food, without Medicine; let us caſt up and eſtimate the ſeveral Articles of this ſad calamitous Scene; let us reckon up how many periſh for want of meer Neceſſaries, how many die for want of timely Advice, and how many others by the Ignorance of their Advifers; let us ſet the Miſery of their Condition againſt the Eaſe and Happineſs of our own; the Wants of their Poverty againſt the Superfluity of others Riches; let us put a juſt Value on the Benefits we receive from their Labour and Service, and then conſider within ourſelves, whether the paying their bare Wages and Hire, is a ſufficient Recompence: And let us add to all this the additional Weight of their being our Fellow Creatures and Fellow Chriſtians, and then we will leave it to the Deciſion of every unbiaſſed, unprejudiced Perſon, whether we ought to refuſe them any Aſſiſtance in our Power, or whether we can reconcile it with the Principles of Virtue and Humanity, to keep from them a little of that Plenty which a bountiful Providence has liberally beſtowed upon us."

Every Man according as he purpoſeth in his Heart, ſo let him give; *not grudgingly, or of Neceſſity; for God loveth a chearful Giver.*

And God is able to make all Grace abound towards you; that ye always having all Sufficiency in all Things, may abound to every good Work. 2 Cor. ix. 7. 8.

N. B. All Perſons diſpoſed to contribute to this Charity, may give to *Hugh Roberts*, Treaſurer, or any Manager, or put it into the Box in the Entry of the Hoſpital.

On the preſent STATE *of* AFFAIRS.

IT muſt afford inexpreſſible Pleaſure to every true Patriot, to obſerve the Revival of that antient Britiſh Spirit, which was lately thought to be extinguiſhed among us. Thank Heaven! *Corruption* has not yet thoroughly tainted, nor has *Deſpair* totally ſunk, that *National Vigour* and *Proweſs*, which is at once the *Glory* and *Security* of the Kingdom.

The general Zeal and Chearfulneſs, with which, at Home, we not only ſubmit to, but almoſt ſolicit, grievous Impoſitions; the Ardour and Intrepidity which our Forces teſtify Abroad, are ſo many happy Indications that the *Genius* of *Britain* riſes ſuperior to all the baſe Efforts which have been uſed to depreſs it.

We find a *Confidence* in the *Adminiſtration*, unknown before; and *Miniſterial Meaſures* receive the grateful Sanction of *Popular Approbation*. It is true, that the Voice of *Diſcontent* murmurs here and there, amidſt the Throng, and endeavours to diſturb the general *Unanimity*. It would perſuade us, that though our Power is vigorouſly exerted, that the Application of it is wrong directed; that our Enterprizes on the *French Coaſt*, in particular, are fruitleſs and abſurd, and that we ought to bend our whole Force againſt their *Settlements* in *America*.

But theſe Complaints are as invidious as unjuſt: Our active *Miniſtry* have demonſtrated, that we are able to provide for both Purpoſes: And our taking *Cherbourg* proved no Impediment to the Reduction of *Cape-Breton*. In few Words; they ſuffer no Part of our Force to remain idle. They have been ſo eſpecially attentive to the Exertion of our *Naval Power*, that we may be literally ſaid to ride LORDS OF THE OCEAN; our Ships of War go in and out without Moleſtation; our Trade is well protected; and our Enemies are obliged to ſkulk in their Harbours, where their Ships rot in Inactivity.

This Repreſentation, however, is not intended as a ſervile Eulogium on the *Miniſtry*. Though we prize the happy Efforts of their Adminiſtration, yet, at the ſame Time, we know what Degree of Merit is to be attributed to their Services. We are ſenſible, that though they have a Title to our *Gratitude*, they have no Claim to our *Admiration*. They have done no more than what COMMON SENSE, directed by COMMON HONESTY, might have atchieved. There is no other Myſtery in the Office of a *Miniſter*, than what *Knavery* has introduced. It is ſo far from requiring ſupernatural Talents, that there are many Occupations in Life, which demand a larger Fund of Knowledge, and a greater Portion of Natural Abilities.

However, though we would not exaggerate their *Deſerts*, we do not mean to detract from their *Worth*. They ſeem to be actuated by a noble Enthuſiaſm: They have courted *Popularity* by the only Means they could DESERVE it. They have liſtened to *Information*. They have acted with *Judgment* and *Integrity*, and have an unqueſtionable Title to *Publick Thanks*.

But the grand Teſt of their *Political Abilities*, is yet to come. The *Prudence* and *Vigour* of their *Counſels*, ſeconded by the *Skill* and *Valour* of our *Fleets* and *Armies*, will, we may hope, e'er long, advance the Bleſſings of PEACE. It is then that their *Political Capacity* will be tried, and their *Merit* determined. In their Conduct, during the Progreſs of the War, Thouſands ſhare with them the *Honour* of that Succeſs which attends their Meaſures; but in concluding a *ſafe*, FIRM, and *honourable* Peace, the *Glory* will be all their own.

In the Courſe of *War*, the Succeſs of *Miniſterial Meaſures* often depends more on the *Execution* than the *Plan*; and lucky Incidents may ariſe, which may contribute to render their very *Blunders* fortunate. But they deſerve *Real Honour* from a well-concluded *Negotiation*, which may be imputed to their *Skill* and *Integrity*, without the Intervention of *Chance*.

It has long ſince been a Reproach to this Nation, that we have given away by *Treatie*, what we have won by the *Sword*. Our Enemies the *French*, have been deemed our Maſters at *Negotiation*; and indeed ſuperior to us in all the Arts of PEACE.

It is certain that they have cultivated the peaceful Arts with uncommon Induſtry and Application; and that they have of late Years carried their Trade and Commerce to an incredible Extent. Their being ſo ſuddenly involved in a War with us, appears to have been unexpected, and is altogether repugnant to that Syſtem which they have long ſince made the Baſis of their political Conduct. They have been taught to conſider *Peace*, as the moſt effectual Means of attaining that Superiority to which they aſpire.

But we cannot better judge of their Sentiments on this Head, nor gain a clearer Idea of the Bent of their Policy, than by reflecting on the following Extracts, taken from the Works of one of their moſt eminent Stateſmen.

"To make Peace, ſays he, in order to procure to our-
"ſelves all the Advantages of an extenſive Commerce, is
"to make War upon our Enemies. Let us therefore
"have no more to do with thoſe Victories, which are
"gained by ruinous Means. Let Glory ſleep at reſt. It
"is in the Heart of our Plains, that Induſtry ſhall open to
"us eaſy Paths to future Conqueſts. May propitious
"Heaven preſerve us a Prince, whoſe Wiſdom meaſures
"his Glory by the Happineſs of his People, and a worthy
"Miniſter who ſeconds his Views with ſo much Zeal, and
"extenſive Diſcernment; *France*, ſuperior by the Advan-
"tages of her Commerce, ſhall make neighbouring States
"know that ſhe is as capable of raiſing her Power by Peace
"as by War."

The *French* Writer then proceeds to deſcribe the Means by which ſhe may attain this wiſh'd-for Pre-eminence.

"One Hundred Ships of ſixty Guns, ſays he, would not
"coſt ten Million of Livres, *communibus Annis*, all Things
"included; an Expence not to be put in the Ballance
"with the Honour and Advantage which would then ac-
"crue from thence to the Nation."

"The Land Forces, ſays he, coſt much more than this
"powerful Navy, and they are neither capable of bring-
"ing us ſo much Honour or Profit. They can neither
"make the *French* Flag reſpected or feared. They are no
"Sort of Protection to our foreign Trade, which is the
"only Means of aggrandizing and enriching the State.
"All the Forces we can have by Land, can never free us
"from Subjection to maritime Powers, nor put us in a
"Condition to humble the Pride of thoſe haughty *Iſland-*
"*ers*, who believe and call themſelves KINGS OF THE
"SEA. This we are only to look for from a powerful
"Navy, able to diſpute that Empire with them, and o-
"blige them to pay the firſt Honour to the *French* Flag.
"With a little Expence we might make an excellent Port
"at *La Hogue*, in *Lower Normandy*. This is a proper
"Place for raiſing an important Fortreſs, either for Com-
"merce, or for Ships; it would hold a great many of
"them. There they would lie in Security, and be ſhel-
"tered from any dangerous Winds, by making a Mole
"of about two or three Hundred Toiſes of the great or
"ſmall Redoubt of Moſalines, towards the Fort of *La-*
"*Hogue*, leaving at the Foot of that Fort a convenient
"Entrance for the Port, and by digging a Bay, which
"the Mole would encloſe. We might even cauſe the
"Port to be cleanſed by the River *Saire*, which is about
"the Diſtance of ſix or ſeven Toiſes, and which might
"be eaſily turned into it. That Port would then be very
"conſiderable, and well ſituated. It has an admirable
"Road; and all thoſe who are acquainted with the Navy,
"and Navigation, agree, that we ought to labour at, and
"improve the Advantages of that Place, notwithſtanding
"the Oppoſition of our Neighbours: For the more they
"ſet themſelves in Oppoſition to it, the more we ought to
"be ſenſible that it tends to our Advantage. We ought,
"by no Means, to be afraid of them; that would do
"them too much Honour. In a Word, there it is that
"we muſt have a Port."

We may judge from the *French* Writer's earneſt Recommendation of this Port, of what Importance it is to us, and of what Detriment to our Enemies, to have deſtroyed their Works at *Cherburgh*, and to have prevented them from compleating ſuch a Place of Shelter and Security for their Shipping. From his Reflections likewiſe we may learn, of what Conſequence it is to them to enjoy *Peace*, in order to promote their Views of Aggrandizement: And we may therefore be ſure, that they will employ all Artifices to obtain it on the moſt advantageous Terms to themſelves. But as we are engaged in this ſo juſt and neceſſary a *War*, may we never conſent to *Peace*, till we have ſo far reduced their Power, and narrowed their Pretenſions, that we may hereafter be free from any dangerous Apprehenſions of their ſubtle Evaſions, and perfidious Encroachments.

Toulouze, (in France) Sept. 1. The Prelates of the Province lately aſſembled in this Capital, in order to proceed to the Election of the Deputies, are charged to demand there:

1. The Recal of the Archbiſhop of Paris, and of the Biſhop of St. Pons.

2. Liberty for the Sorbonne to teach and maintain ſuch Doctrines as are fit to combat the Errors that now divide Mens Conſciences in Matters of Faith.

3. An Order from the King, that ſhall enjoin the Execution of the Brief of the late Pope Benedict XIV. in anſwer to the Letter of the General Aſſembly of the Clergy of France of the Year 1755. A Revocation of the Declarations iſſued by His Majeſty the 2d of September 1754, and the 10th of December 1756; or elſe an Eclairciſſement of the Contents of thoſe Declarations in a Senſe favourable to the Church.

4. To proteſt againſt all that has been done by the Parliaments of the Kingdom, relative to the Bull Unigenitus, and particularly againſt the Arret iſſued by the Parliament of Paris concerning the adminiſtring of the Sacraments.

5. To require that Cognizance be taken of the Motives that occaſioned the Sentence given in Favour of the Nuns of St. Marcel's Suburb, in Contradiction to the Ordinance of the Archbiſhop of Paris.

6. That the Biſhops be maintained in their Rights, and that the conſtitutional Unigenitus be authorized in the Kingdom.

If ſuch are the Intentions of the Prelates of Languedoc, and the Inſtructions of their Deputies, to which, we are told, no Body objected but the Biſhop of Lombez, and the Abbe de Caſſan, Grand Vicar during the Vacancy of the See of Toulouſe; it is to be feared, that, inſtead of procuring Peace to the Church, by uniting Mens Minds in a General Aſſembly, new Difficulties will occur, which, by increaſing the Diviſions among the Paſtors, will greatly diſturb the Repoſe of their Flocks.

Jagendorff (in Sileſia) Aug. 23. Yeſterday a Son of General Count de Thurn, ſcarce ten Years old, paſſed thro' a publick Examination on Hiſtory, both ſacred and profane, Ethics, the Mythology of the Antients, the ſeveral Intereſts of Princes, the Conſtitution of the Germanic Empire, the Latin and French Languages, Geography, the Knowledge and Uſe of the Sphere, and Natural Philoſophy, to the great Applauſe of all that were preſent, who could not help expreſſing their Surprize and Admira-

tion

tion at the clearneſs and preciſion with which this young gentleman treated ſo many different ſubjects, which he ſeemed thoroughly to underſtand. He anſwered every queſtion that was put to him with amazing eaſe and readineſs.---A plain demonſtration of what the mind of youth is capable of, when properly cultivated. Happy the parent that hath ſuch children, and the ſtate that has ſuch citizens.

Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, November 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Auguſta, to his Friends here, dated November 14.

" On the 3d Inſt. Lieutenant Whichcotton, and Enſign Norwell, of the South-Carolina Regiment, who had come our Way recruiting, were attacked at Mr. Alexander Shaw's Cow-pen, about 25 Miles from Fort Moore, by a Party of eight lawleſs Ruffians, lately from the back Settlements of Virginia, and were both dangerouſly wounded. As the Murderers are all known, they were immediately purſued by a Party of the Militia raiſed on Purpoſe; but I have little Hopes of their Succeſs.

" Sunday ſe'nnight Mr. Whichcotton died of his Wounds, and was interred at the Place where the Murder was committed. Mr. Shaw, with great Difficulty and Danger, removed Mr. Norwell to his own Dwelling Houſe, about 12 Miles from the Cow-pen, where I am informed he is now in a fair Way of Recovery."

BOSTON, December 18, 1758.

The following ſhort Character of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, is ſaid to have been written by a *Scotch* Gentleman, then in *Sileſia*, to his Friend in *London*, *March* 1758.

" As to the Muſic you wrote for, I could not ſend it you, except I was at *Berlin*. Here in *Sileſia* every Thing bears the Face of War; and tho' His Majeſty (the K. of Pruſſia) is ſo far above other human Minds, as to appear always ſerene, and as if he was at Leiſure; yet you may judge, if it is fit to take up a Moment of his Time in talking of Trifles. The Campaign is juſt opening: He may be ſaid to have four or five Armies under his Inſpection, tho' in different Places. He is the Spring that moves the Whole. His Generals are ſo ſenſible of the Superiority of his Genius, that they look on his Directions, under God, as the ſure Road to Victory and Glory.

" I am of your Opinion, that he is ſuperior to all the great Men of Antiquity. *Cæſar* comes the neareſt to him. What *Cicero* ſays of him, is moſt applicable to this great Prince.----This *Cæſar* of ours is *ſomething that has not appeared before. His Wit enables him to treat grave Subjects chearfully, without letting his Reaſoning loſe its Force; and his ſuperior Judgment makes him capable of treating Subjects of Wit, ſo as to make them inſtructive, at the ſame Time that they divert and entertain.* No Man ever knew how to appear with the Grandeur of a great Prince better than he; and yet can dine with the common Soldiers as a Companion. *My Fellow Soldiers*, in a Day of Battle (which was *Cæſar*'s) is his common Phraſe to them. He is never very merry, nor ever wears a moroſe Countenance. The Lineaments of his Face are placid, and good humoured; but his Eye looks thro' you. He lives on leſs Sleep than moſt People can do; and thinks as much in a Minute, as an ordinary Genius does in an Hour. And, to conclude, his Mind ſeems to be a Spark of celeſtial Fire, which is not wearied in its Operations by the Body that it animates; and ſo is a Kind of Angel: And what exalts him ſtill more is, he ſeems inſenſible of the Beauties of his own Mind, which all the World admires, and ſeems to depend on Heaven alone."

By Veſſels from Halifax ſince our laſt, we learn, that Brigadier Monckton with the Troops which had been with him up the River St. John's, had all returned there, excepting what were neceſſary to garriſon the Fort lately erected by them. That the Sickneſs lately among the Soldiers was greatly abated.----That the following Ships under Admiral Durell were to Winter there, viz. Princeſs Amelia, of 80 Guns; Devonſhire, 70; Vanguard, 70; Pembroke, 60; Prince of Orange, 70; Captain, 64; Centurion, 50; Sutherland, 50; alſo the Porcupine Sloop.---- And that the Kennington Frigate was ſoon to ſail for England.

NEW-YORK, December 23.

On Saturday laſt was floating near the old Ferry-Stairs, a dead Body, the Coroner's Inqueſt being ſummoned, found it was one John Hendrick De Lo, late Clerk of the Dutch Ship Clara Magdalena, Elias Van Houten, Maſter, who was drowned the 20th of November laſt, in the Evening, in attempting to go on board ſaid Ship.

On Sunday Morning laſt died one Jacobus Ryckman, of this City, who on the 9th Inſt. was cut with a Sword by a Royal American Soldier in his Head and Wriſt, and one of his Fingers; which Wound in his Wriſt corrupted and mortified, with which he died: The Coroner's Inqueſt being ſummoned, returned their Verdict on Monday Evening laſt; Murder.

Wedneſday laſt left this Harbour, directly to proceed on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies, the Privateers General-Wolfe, and Tartar, the Captains Seymour, and Lawrence.

Tueſday laſt His Majeſty's Ship the Kennington, Capt. Jacobs, arrived here from Boſton: She has brought the Furniture and Stores belonging to his Excellency General AMHERST, which ſoon after were landed and carried into Fort-George, where, we hear, his Excellency intends to reſide.

The ſame Day arrived here, the Brig Bell-Savage, Capt. Lewis, in four Weeks from St. Thomas. He informs us, that he left at that Iſland, Capt. Willet Taylor, of the Dreadnought Privateer of this Place, who ſome little Time before, cruizing off Guadaloupe, had two Sloops ſent out by the French from that Place to take him: That after a very hot Engagement of ſeveral Glaſſes, the Dreadnought obliged them to quit, and make the beſt of their Way into Port: That two or three Dutch Veſſels ſoon after came up to St. Thomas, from Guadaloupe, and reported, that one of the Sloops mounted 10 Carriage Guns, and the other 14, full of Hands, moſtly Voluntiers:---That the Engagement was ſeen from the Shore, where the Inhabitants tho't Taylor's Veſſel was one continued Blaze of Fire, from his conſtant Diſcharge of Cannon and ſmall Arms; and alſo, that the two Sloops were moſt horribly mangled, and had each loſt a prodigious Number of Men.

We are told, that a Dutchman living between Philadelphia and Briſtol, a few Days ago inhumanly butchered his Wife to Death; and that after he had committed the horrid Crime, he went up Stairs into the Garret, and there hung himſelf with a ſmall Cord. The Coroner's Jury having ſat on the Woman, brought in the Verdict Wilful Murder in the Huſband, who it was tho't had abſconded: But on ſearching the Houſe, in order to take an Inventory of their Goods (as the Family conſiſted of no more than the Man and his Wife) to their no leſs Aſtoniſhment found him ſwinging in the Loft.

Several Perſons late belonging to the Schooner Unity, Matthew Fanwick, Maſter, of Santa-Croix, arrived here ſince our laſt, from New-London; and give us the following Account, *viz.* That on the 13th of October laſt, on their outward-bound Paſſage, about Four o'Clock in the Morning, in very ſqualy dirty Weather, they were caſt away on the Plate Wreck: That the Crew and Paſſengers, 15 in Number, were obliged to jump into their Boat, without having Time to take any Thing more on board than one ſmall Bag of Bread, not a Drop of Water; nor had they even Time to ſave their Compaſs: That their Boat was ſo ſmall, as ſcarcely to admit of their turning about in it, had only one little Sail, nor could they attempt to row, the Gunnel of the Boat being hardly 6 Inches from the Surface of the Water; they therefore were obliged to go before the Wind and Waves: That in this deplorable Condition they continued until about Ten o'Clock in the Morning of the 15th following, when the Privateer Ship King of Pruſſia, Capt. Donaldſon, belonging to this Port, to their inexpreſſible Joy, hove in Sight; and it was with great Difficulty, and intirely owing to the prudent Steps taken by Capt. Donaldſon, that they were all ſaved: That after they got on board they could hardly ſtand, their one conſtant Poſition in the Boat having benumb'd their Joints; but by Capt. Donaldſon's humane good Treatment to them, they all recovered their Strength, and were put on ſhore at Monti-Chriſti; from whence, getting a Spaniſh Paſs, they went to Fort Dauphine, about 3 or 4 Leagues from the Mount, endeavouring to get a Paſſage in ſome of the Dutchmen then there, but none were ready to ſail: That they afterwards returned to Monti-Chriſti, and from thence got a Paſſage to New-London, whence they came hither.

While they were at Fort Dauphine, the Stork Sloop of War (as mentioned in our Gazette ſome Weeks ſince) was ſent in there, and the French were buſy in fitting her out for a Cruizer.

They left Monti-Chriſti the 17th or 18th of November laſt, where there were upwards of 40 Sail of Veſſels, Privateers and Merchantmen, belonging to the Northward.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

A Letter from Halifax, dated the Second of December, mentions one of His Majeſty's Sloops being arrived there in three Weeks Paſſage from England, but ſays nothing of the News ſhe brings.

The Sloop Ann, Captain Mitchell, bound to Barbados from this Port, is taken, and carried into Guadaloupe; as is the Sloop Sucky, Captain Lyell, from Amboy for Antigua.

Captain Banbury, in a Letter of Marque Snow, from Piſcataqua for Antigua, is alſo taken.

The Captains Hutchings, Donnell and Maxwell, are all arrived at St. Chriſtophers from this Port.

Captain Taylor, from Halifax; and Captain Arthur, from Jamaica, are in the River.

Captain Rothney, from Barbados, is arrived in Virginia.

Since our laſt a Court of Admiralty was held here, when the two Veſſels, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, lately ſent in by the Privateer Spry, were both cleared.

Our River is ſo full of Ice, that no Veſſel can ſtir at preſent.

From a late Engliſh Paper.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AMONG various reaſons why Cape-Breton ſhould never be reſtored to the French, I take this to be a very material one; That by keeping it we may, in proceſs of time, be able to do without the trade of Ruſſia and Sweden, and ſave a million and a half yearly, which we have long paid to thoſe two powers; for when our empire in North-America is once well eſtabliſhed, and the French power there properly reſtrained, we may from thence ſupply ourſelves with all kinds of naval ſtores, which we now fetch from the Baltick.

As to Ruſſia in particular, it behoves us to ſeize all opportunities of preventing any farther increaſe of its power, if we cannot find means to reduce it. That empire, under good management, is capable of doing much miſchief to its neighbours, and may in time become formidable to Europe in general, as it is already to ſeveral ſtates. To illuſtrate this hint, I will give your readers ſome account of the ſituation, extent, and trade of that mighty empire; from Mr. Poſtlethwayte.

Ruſſia is bounded on the north by the Northern ocean; on the eaſt by Great and Chineſe Tartary, and part of the Japonic ſea; on the ſouth by the Kalmuck and Cuban Tartary, Perſia, Georgia, and the Caſpian and Euxine ſeas; and on the weſt by Poland and Sweden. Its extent from weſt to eaſt, that is, from the confines of Sweden to thoſe of China, is computed by ſome geographers to be 1500 leagues; and from the north to ſouth, that is, from the Frozen ſea to the Euxine, 600; though others differ in their accounts; the whole country, however, lies between the 47th and 70th degrees of north latitude, and in ſome parts eaſtward, reaches even beyond it, and between the 30th and 160th of eaſt longitude.

It is needleſs here to enter into a minute deſcription of the 41 provinces into which this large empire is divided, as many of them afford little trade; it is ſufficient to give the general ſtate of its trade and commerce.

The Ruſſian dominions are ſomething wonderful in their ſituation, which qualifies them for commerce with almoſt all the world, in a manner which no empire but this can boaſt of.

They have a communication with four parts of the world, by ſeas ſo remote from one another, that nothing can be ſhewn like it in the whole globe; and, in obſerving this, we ſhall be able with the greater eaſe to deſcribe the prodigious commerce they now carry on.

1. They have the Port of Archangel in the White Sea, as it is called by ſome, the Frozen Sea by others; and by this they have a navigation to the Northern ocean, can fit out ſhips to Spitzbergen (Groenland) and, by the North cape, into the German and Caledonian oceans, and may ſend ſhips to any part of America, paſſing by the North of Scotland and Ireland, with as great eaſe as the Dutch, who go north about, do to the ſame countries. It is true, the Ruſſians have not yet meddled with thoſe remote branches of trade; but ſhould they ſucceed in their preſent ſcheme to ſettle the Affairs of Europe to their own liking, in concert with Auſtria and France, they might afterwards turn their thoughts towards opening a trade directly with America.

2. They have the Port of Peterſburgh, in the gulph of Finland, by which they have opened a door into the Baltic ſea, and, by that ſea, into the Britiſh channel, and ſo with all the reſt of the world; they have alſo the entire poſſeſſion of Wyburg, Narva, Revel, and Riga, four of the beſt ports for trade in that part of the Baltick ſea.

3. They have the port of Aſtracan in the Caſpian ſea, by which they have a navigation to the coaſt of Georgia, and Perſia, where they are likely one day to open effectually the moſt important trade in that part of the world, notwithſtanding they met with ſome obſtruction, in relation to the Perſian raw ſilk trade from Geylan on the ſide of Georgia; and to that purpoſe the late Czar fortified Terki, on the utmoſt weſtern bound of Circaſſia; and the late Czarina built a fort and royal city there, which they boaſt will, in time, be equal to Peterſburgh.

4. They have three ſmall forts on the ſide of the Black Sea, which, when they took Aſoph from the Turks, they ſlighted, becauſe they had reſolved to make Aſoph the ſeat of naval power, and ſo have obliged the Grand Signior to allow therein a free paſſage out of the Palus Meotis, and the Black Sea, by Conſtantinople, into the Mediterranean, which would have been a door of trade worth a kingdom itſelf; but this great deſign miſcarried by their loſing Aſoph.

Theſe are the four ſeas into which the great extent of their dominions gives them an entrance; which yet are ſo exceedingly diſtant in their ſituation, as to have no practicable communication by ſea with one another; but the ſituation of Ruſſia is ſuch, that, by the great river Wolga, which runs from north to ſouth through the heart of their empire, they may one day form a communication for trade between all theſe parts; being able, with the help of two ſmall canals, which Peter the Great had begun before his death, to join the waters of the Lake Onega with the ſtream of the Wolga, and ſo in effect cauſe the waters of the Caſpian, the Baltick, and the White Sea, to meet one with another. In the like manner, by a canal at Varonitza, he brought the navigation of the rivers Wolga and Don, or Tanais, together, and ſo joined the waters of the Caſpian with thoſe of the Euxine Sea; though, by the loſs of Aſoph, that communication is not rendered near ſo uſeful to Ruſſia as it otherwiſe might have been.

Having theſe advantages for extending their commerce by ſuch a ſtrange kind of river-navigation, we will proceed to enquire into the funds of trade which are to be found in this vaſt dominion. And here we may obſerve, that though the induſtry of the people of Ruſſia is really ſcandalous (at leaſt it was ſo before their Prince fired their Minds with expectations of getting great things from trade) and that their manufactures were very few; yet now no ſingle country (take it complexly) has ſo many and ſuch valuable things for exportation, as the Ruſſian dominions, and thoſe both of land-produce and manufacture, and which, conſequently, bring a prodigious return to the country in money. But till the late Czar ſettled his court at Peterſburgh, opening a trade by the Baltick ſea, and bringing his ſubjects to cloath and dreſs after the German and French manner, they had no great conſumption of Britiſh or French manufactures among them, and, conſequently, no great commerce this way; but now their exports and imports are exceedingly encreaſed, and are daily encreaſing; and certain it is, that the ballance of trade is greatly to the advantage of the Ruſſians, with moſt countries with which they have dealings.

PROBUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Wade, James Miller, from Bay of Fundy.
Schooner Polly, Samuel Horton, from Salem.
---------- Leopard, William Price, from New-London.
Brig Blakeney, James Berwick, from St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Myrtilla, John Bolitho, for London.

CLEARED.

Ship Betty Sally, John Blair, to Cork.
Schooner Little Auguſtine, Anthony Allan, to Virginia.
Sloop Toby, John Waugh, to St. Kitts.
Snow Cleveland, William Andrew, to Ditto.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, to Belfaſt.
Schooner Betty, John Dunwell, to Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Concord, George Carr, to Jamaica.
Shid Fanny, Archibald Stewart, to Dublin.
Brig Polly, John Riche, to Jamaica.
Snow Juliana, Samuel Houſe, to Ditto.
Sloop Dolphin, William Dearing, to Ditto.

By the PROPRIETARIES.

Land-Office, January 1, 1759.

WHEREAS divers Perſons have built upon, and improved Lots in the Town of Eaſton, without our Warrant or Patent: Theſe are to require all ſuch Perſons to apply to the Secretary of our Land Office for their Titles, and to diſcharge their Quitrents before the Firſt Day of March next, or they will be proceeded againſt by Law.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

Carliſle December 29, 1758.

ALL Perſons, who have any Demands on me, are hereby required immediately to produce their Accounts at my Houſe in Lancaſter, ſo as they may be adjuſted.

§ ADAM HOOPS.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of a Meadow at Point no-Point, about the 10th of November laſt, a bay Horſe, 5 or 6 Years old, 14 Hands 2 Inches high, black Mane and Tail, branded on the near Side T, and ſome other Brands, not known, paces and trots, draws very well, was in good Order when he went away, and ſhod before. Alſo ſtrayed away, a black Horſe, about 10 Years old, with a Star, had been very hard worked, branded T on the near Buttock, and ſome other Brands, not known. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, Twenty for the bay, and Ten for the black; but if ſtolen, Forty Shillings for the bay, and Twenty Shillings for the black, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, paid by me

† THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

WHEREAS there was a grey Mare, Saddle and Bridle, left at the Houſe of William Spencer, Innholder at New-Caſtle, on the 23d Day of September laſt, by one Jones, a Pilot; Theſe are therefore to acquaint the ſaid Jones, that unleſs he pays what is due for keeping ſaid Mare, ſhe will be ſold on Wedneſday the 10th Day of January next, for the ſame, by

¶ WILLIAM SPENCER, junior.

Juſt imported and to be ſold by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A PARCEL of choice Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity, at the loweſt Rates.

N. B. Said Marſhall continues to ſell Drugs, Medicines, Oils and Colours for Painting, &c. as uſual.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1759.

ON Monday the 22d Inſtant will be publiſhed and ſold by the Author in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, A MAP of the improved Part of the Province of Penſylvania, extending North and South 100 Miles, Eaſt and Weſt about 200 Miles; in which are laid down all the Mountains, Rivers, principal Creeks and Highways, Churches, Meeting-houſes, Inns, Merchant Mills and Gentlemens Seats that lie within the Extent abovementioned. Price *Fifteen Shillings.*

The Names of the Townſhips are alſo inſerted, nearly as the Townſhips themſelves are ſituate, throughout the Province. There will be alſo given gratis with each Map, a Pamphlet, containing the Diſtances of all Places of Note from the City of Philadelphia. The Subſcribers and others may have their Maps either paſted or in ſingle Sheets; but the latter will be beſt for thoſe who intend to line them with Linen, it being found by Experience, that they cannot be ſo neatly put on Linen when they come to the Workman's Hand joined together, as when in ſingle Sheets. This is not mentioned to ſave Expence, but for the Sake of the Subſcribers, for whom the Author would do every Thing in his Power to gratify, in Return for their Generoſity. ¶ NICHOLAS SCULL.

Lately imported from London, and to be ſold by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore, in Arch ſtreet, near the ſign of the George,

BLUE, drab and copper coloured broadcloths, blue and black druggets, common ſingle Scots camblets, double boiled do. taberets ſorted, blue and cloth coloured worſted damaſks, black, blue, green and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſuperfine yard wide durants and tammies, yard wide corded poplins, half yard wide ditto, London and Liverpool ſhaloons ſorted, viz. blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured, mens and boys worſted ſtockings, girls ditto, with clocks, mens and boys ſtriped worſted caps, mens fine cotton ditto, flaxen ſprigg'd ozenbrigs, 3 qr. and 7 8ths wide check linens, 7 8ths, yard wide, and yard and half wide cotton checks, 3 qr. and 7-8ths wide garlix, fine yard wide ditto, brown buckrams, pomerania and princes linen, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, double and ſingle ſileſias, yard wide tandems, fine and coarſe German whited long lawns, piſtol lawns, cambricks in whole pieces and patches, broad lawns, clear lawns in whole pieces and patches, clouting diaper, 9 qr. ſuperfine Flanders bedticks, pillow fuſtians, ſuperfine dy'd India jeans, blue and white ſpotted printed linen handkerchiefs, a very great choice of calicoes, ſome ſingle purple, double purple grounds, purple ſprigg'd, mixt with blue and red, fine China blue printed work, &c. dark and light ground full chints in patterns for gowns, demy blue long cloths, yard wide and yard and half wide muſlins, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee ſilk romals, black China taffeties, ſtriped Bengals, millaes and coloured ginghams, blue, black and cloth coloured ratinets, broad and narrow black paduaſoys, black and changeable half ell wide Italian mantuas, white half yard wide perſian, ſingle ſilk caps, black ſilk lace, white, black, blue, light and cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk in half pounds, a very great variety of plain, clouded and flowered ſattin, paduaſoy, taffety and perſian ribbons, flat and round ſilk watch-ſtrings, white ſtay twiſt, bordered and ſpotted Scottiſh fields manufactured cutgee ſilk handkerchiefs, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ſilk ferrets, Dutch ſaffron, mens coarſe yarn hoſe, womens ditto with ſtamp'd clocks, childrens ſpotted ſtockings, Italian hatband crape, plain white Cyprus gauze, ſuperfine white corded demity, plain India ditto, plain and ſtriped cotton laces, round Manchester ditto, a large aſſortment of broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, pro patria, foole cap and pott writing-paper, flowered, lettered and plain ſcarlet gartering. Engliſh beſt leather ſoles, common needles, boxes of tin plates, a compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe wire both of braſs and iron, plate faſhion white metal coat and jacket buttons, plain and carved white metal and braſs ſhoe and knee buckles beſt Engliſh ſteel in half faggots, marked A C No. 3, rolled iron plates, ſtonecutters ſaws, iron tenders, London frying pans, corking and middling pins, ſhort white ditto, blue and white ſtriped cotton tapes, Scots and Manchester check linen handkerchiefs, dandriff, ivory and horn combs, Dutch ſpectacles, new ſilver watches, broad and narrow holland tapes, fine and coarſe bobbin, nonſopretties, Hoo's beſt piſtol cap knives, buck cutteaus, flowered and plain wood ſtick fans, fine white edging, mens coloured gloves, maids and girls black lamb mittens, youths, boys, maids and girls black glaized and ſhammy gloves, womens claret coloured ſhammy gloves and mittens, womens white lamb gloves and mittens, watch ſeals, coloured and Scots thread Britiſh ink-powders, mohair and ſilk and hair twiſt, bags of fine ſcarff mohair buttons of moſt colours, common 4d. cards, merry Andrew playing cards, broad and narrow inche and filletting tapes, London paſteboards, pidgeon, duck and gooſe ſhot, ſmall bar lead, neſts of red trunks, ſmall ſtriped nickanees, plain white kenting handkerchiefs, bordered minionet gauze ditto, Flemiſh and Engliſh braſs kettles, a great variety of London pewter, viz. diſhes, plates, tankards, quart and pint mugs, teapots, cream pots, porringers, dram bottles, common and hard metal table ſpoons, tea-ſpoons, &c. &c.

RUN away, on the 31ſt Day of December laſt, from John Hall, Cooper in Philadelphia, an Iriſh Servant Girl, named Mary Young, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, of a fair and ſandy Complexion. Had on when ſhe went away a dark Manchester Cotton narrow ſtriped Gown, a Linſey Petticoat, and a Calicoe one over it, a ſhort light coloured Cloth Cloak, a half worn very ſmall black Bonnet, new Shoes, and ſtoops as ſhe goes, remarkable for rocking in her Walking, and is apt to ſwear. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any Goal, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN HALL. ⊕

CAME to the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Germantown, on the 29th Day of November laſt, a ſmall dark roan Horſe, no Brand, a natural Pacer, about four Years old, had a blind Halter on. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN BRINGHURST. ⊕

Philadelphia, January 1, 1758.

WHEREAS there was an Advertiſement put into this Gazette laſt Week by Samuel Morris Sheriff, deſcribing 40 Acres of Land, ſaid to be late the Eſtate of Thomas Hood, to be expoſed to publick Sale, on the 18th Inſtant, at the Houſe of Samuel Potts, on the Wiſſahickon Road: And whereas about 12 Acres of the ſaid 40 being the Property of me the Subſcriber, and ſurreptitiouſly entered upon ſome Years ago by the ſaid Hood, and ſince by him and his Heirs held in Poſſeſſion: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing the ſame, as I am determined ſhortly to endeavour the obtaining my juſt Right. BENJAMIN MIFFLIN.

N. B. To be ſold by ſaid Mifflin, a Quantity of Chalk, by the Ton, Hogſhead, or Hundred. Alſo Rum, Melaſſes, Sugar, Pepper, Allſpice, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Ground and Race Ginger, coarſe and fine Salt, Mill and Croſs-cut Saws, &c. ¶

To be SOLD by

THOMAS GORDON,

At his Store, oppoſite the Tun Tavern, in Water ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbc.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
MYRTILLA,
JOHN BOLITHO
Commander;
Will ſail, if Weather permits, in three or four Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, *or ſaid Commander.*

Philadelphia, January 3, 1759.

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP
SEVERN,
PETER HATTON
Commander;
Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, is now near loaded, and will ſail as ſoon as the River is clear of Ice. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with WILLING and MORRIS, or ſaid Maſter. The Ship now lies at Mr. Joſeph Sims's Wharff.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP
VESTAL,
FRANCIS BLAIR,
Commander;
Will ſail with the firſt Veſſels after the River is navigable, having the greateſt Part of her Cargoe ready; For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Willing and Morris. The Veſtal is a Letter of Marque Ship, of 14 Carriage and ſix Swivel Guns, with 35 Men, compleatly fitted with Cloſe Quarters, and every Thing neceſſary for Defence.

N. B. Some good hearty Landſmen will be wanted on board ſaid Ship, who will meet with good Encouragement by applying as above, or to the Maſter, at Stamper's Wharff.

Juſt imported and to be ſold by WILLING and MORRIS, at their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, a choice Parcel of old Madeira Wines in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks. Alſo Barbados Rum, Muſcovado Sugars, Coffee, Allſpice &c.

Philadelphia, December 14, 1758.

For BARBADOS directly,
The Letter of Marque Snow
YOUNG SAMUEL,
JOHN SOUTHEY Commander;
A noted prime Sailer, mounting 12 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, completely fitted with Cloſe Quarters, and navigated with thirty Men. She has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and will ſail, Weather permitting, in 15 Days. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Commander, at Fiſhbourn's Wharff.

Lancaſter, December 2, 1758.

CAME to the Plantation of David Foſter, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in June laſt, a black Mare Colt, about 2 Years old, no Mark. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying the Charges may have her again. DAVID FOSTER. §

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, remarkably healthy, and beautifully ſituated on the Southeaſt ſide of Cheſtnut-hill, about nine Miles from Philadelphia, bounded on the great Road to Whitemarſh; it has on it a large well built Stone Houſe, with five Rooms on a Floor, a good Spring houſe, Barn, and other convenient Outhouſes, a Fiſh-pond, Garden, Orchards, &c. a very pleaſant Avenue of well grown Trees leading from the great Road to the Houſe, about Forty Perches; it contains about 130 Acres, Half of which is extraordinary good Woodland. Any Perſon inclining to rent or purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to ALEXANDER HUSTON, in Philadelphia. The Purchaſer may have two Years, or more, to pay the Money giving good Security, and paying Intereſt. Tbctf.

Philadelphia STAGE-WAGGON, and New York STAGE BOAT perform their Stages twice a Week.

JOHN BUTLER, with his Waggon, ſets out on Mondays from his Houſe, at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry-alley, and drives the ſame Day to Trenton Ferry, when Francis Holman meets him, and proceeds on Tueſdays to Brunſwick, and the Paſſengers and Goods being ſhifted into the Waggon of Iſaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing-Star to Jacob Fitzrandolph's the ſame Day, where Reuben Fitzrandolph, with a Boat well fitted will receive them, and take them to New York that Night. John Butler returning to Philadelphia on Tueſdays with the Paſſengers and Goods delivered to him by Francis Holman, will again ſet out for Trenton Ferry on Thurſdays, and Francis Holman &c. will carry his Paſſengers and Goods, with the ſame Expedition as above, to New-York. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

TO be ſold by the Subſcribers, a Plantation, within a Mile of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, containing 200 Acres of Land, belonging to the Eſtate of Joſeph Warrell, Eſq; deceaſed; whereon is an extraordinary good Orchard, and Meadows, of which more may be made; the Land is exceeding good for Wheat and Paſture, and well watered. It lies upon the River Delaware, over which it has a Patent for the keeping a Ferry, and is very convenient for that Purpoſe. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Andrew Reed, Merchant, in Philadelphia; Mr. John Berrien, at Rocky-hill; Joſeph Warrell, Attorney at Law, at Trenton; the Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Joſeph Warrell, Eſq; deceaſed; or to Abraham Cottnam, Eſq; in Trenton aforeſaid. Tbctf.

Wilmington, December 7, 1758.

TO be ſold or lett, for a Term of Years, the following Premiſes, viz. Three Lots, containing ten Acres, or thereabouts, four Acres whereof is extraordinary Meadow, watered with a conſtant Stream, the Lots well fenced with red Cedar Poſts, and Cheſtnut and Cedar Rails; a good Brick Houſe and Kitchen, with a convenient Spring houſe. Alſo a Frame Houſe, Stable and Hay houſe, in the Borough of Wilmington; a Plantation, containing 300 Acres, or thereabouts, well wooded and watered, with 25 Acres of drained Meadow, well banked; a new ſquare Log Houſe, a new framed Barn, and other Out-houſes. The whole Land is extraordinary Paſturage and Meadow, lies within a Mile of Chriſtine Bridge, on the South ſide of Chriſtine, joining it, within four Miles of New-Caſtle, and eight of Wilmington. Enquire of

§ *JOB JACOB*, of Wilmington.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, the POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1759.

RUN away, on the 27th Day of May, 1757, from Thomas Lee, of Cortland Manor, in Weſt Chester County, and Province of New-York, a Dutch Servant Man, named John Micus Freits, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a dark Complection, has long brown Hair, a long Viſage, well ſet, has very large Joints to his great Toes, is broken bellied, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶ *THOMAS LEE.*

IMPORTED, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Now living in Cheſtnut ſtreet, near Front ſtreet,

SUperfine, fine, middling and coarſe Boulting cloths, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chooſing Boulting-cloths, may, by informing me what Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs the Cloths are wanted for, depend on being ſupplied with Cloths ſuitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, as I have had long Experience in Boulting, and Boulting-cloths. *Tbctf.*

Imported in the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, to and be ſold by

WALTER SHEE,

At his Store, the Corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

OZenbrigs, yard wide, 7 eights, 3 qr. 6 qr. and 11 nail cotton and linen checks, a large and neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, long lawns, cambricks, muſlins, calicoes, chints, printed cottons, yard wide and 7 eights ſilk handkerchiefs, bandanoes, ſilk and cotton romals, perſians, taffeties, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, thickſets and fuſtians, linen handkerchiefs, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton laces, white flannel, felt hats, gilt, white metal and horn buttons, pins, needles, ivory and horn combs, ſhoe and knee buckles, knives, razors, ſciſſars, watch chains, mens and womens thimbles, white tape, Dutch and Manchester pretties, taylors and white thread, ſleeve buttons, Garters, ſnuff boxes &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold at the uſual credit, by

BAYNTON *and* BARD,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, three doors above Walnut-ſtreet,

ENgliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh ozenbrigs, flaxen and hempen ſprig linen, Ruſſia and raven duck, 7 8ths Iriſh dowlas, demy 3-qr. ditto, 9 8ths white Iriſh ſheeting, 9 8ths and yd. wd. white Ruſſia ditto, yd. wd. brown Ruſſia ditto, brown Pomerania linen, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, 7 8ths and yd. wide Iriſh linen, white and brown quadruple ſileſias, yd. wd. tandem garlix, yd. wd. Nuns holland, piſtol lawns, clear and ſpotted lawns, German and Holland long ditto, clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkening, tandem double ileſias, 3 qr. Ruſſia diaper, curdled Ruſſia linen, white princes linen, cambricks, yd. and ell wd. tanjebs, 6 qr. coſſees, a variety of cotton and linen checks, buckrams, nankeens, calicoes, coloured Scotch handkerchiefs, blue and white, and red and white Dutch pinwork ditto, cotton and lungee romals, bandanoes, tapſels, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, black paduaſoys, black and changeable perſians, calimancoes, durants, tammies, thickſets, fuſtians, mens and womens thread and worſted hoſe, knit worſted waiſtcoats and breeches, caſtor and felt hats, baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk and cotton laces, Scots and Nuns thread, nonſopretties, gartering, buttons and mohair, coloured thread, needles, pins, ſilk and cotton and worſted caps, butchers knives, with ſheaths, large claſp and penknives, caſe buck and bone knives and forks, ſnuff-boxes, taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons, mens and womens ſhammy and lamb gloves, writing paper, ivory combs, a variety of ribbons, quality binding, tapes, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, and cinnamon, ſhot and bar lead, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20-penny nails, ſteel, frying-pans, ſuperfine broadcloths, and bohea tea. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the corner of Black horſe-alley,

DOUBLE alopeens, hairbines, ſilk camblets, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, venetian poplins, harrateens, ſaggathies, crape, black Engliſh ſattin, bombazeens, all wide and narrow perſians, black taffety, black velvet, cottons, calicoes, muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, hatband crape, nankeens, black, blue, ſcarlet, crimſon and buff coloured worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, mens and womens thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, worſted caps, clouting diaper, diaper table cloths, 3 qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, tandem ileſias, 7-8ths garlix, dowlas, Hamburg and long lawns, ozenbrigs, brown and whited Ruſſia ſheeting, girls, maids and womens white and coloured glazed lamb mittens, mens and womens white, coloured and black gloves, tapes, bobbins, ſewing ſilk, wood-ſtick and bone fans, black ſattin hats, chip and Leghorn do. ſilk knee garters, taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and figured ribbons, ſilk laces, ferrets, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, ſilk and lungee romals, cutgee handkerchiefs, cotton romals, ſilk caps, buttons and hair, worſted quality, ſhoe binding, gartering, Scots and coloured threads, 11 nail and 3 qr. ſtripes, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, figured dimity, thickſets, fuſtians, linen handkerchiefs, writing paper, pins, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, horſe-whips, executors of G. Burſon wool-cards, gunpowder, 44 to 54 inch ſcythes, buck and bone handle knives and forks, cuttoes, buck and braſs handle penknives, burnt bone knives, ſciſſars, horn and metal buttons, metal, braſs and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, braſs ſleeve buttons, braſs door locks, 6, 7 and 8 inch rim locks, ſetts of deſk locks, till and cupboard locks, deſk and clock caſe hinges, braſs handles and eſcutcheons, gun locks, ſhoe nippers and pinchers, padlocks, carpenters hammers, brads, tacks, chizels, gouges, handſaws, files and raſps, boxirons, compaſſes, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſealingwax, inkpowder, &c. &c. Tbc.

For EXPORTATION,

At the SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY,
On Captain Goodman's Wharff, above Race Street.

IS made beſt hard white SOAP, Rozin SOAP, Mould and Dipt TALLOW CANDLES, of all Sizes.

Where Merchants, and others, may be ſupplied on the beſt Terms.

N. B. Several good dry lower Stores, upper Stores for Grain, and a very convenient Rigging Loft, to be lett on ſaid Wharff.

JOSEPH ECROYD, Staymaker,

Late from England, at the Sign of the Stays in Second-ſtreet, And the Houſe John Hatkinſon lately lived in,

HAVING imported a large Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for his Buſineſs, and the Season, in the laſt Veſſel from Liverpool, is capable of ſerving his Cuſtomers at the moſt reaſonable Rates, and aſſures all his Friends, who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Orders, of executing the ſame with Fidelity and Care. ⊕

260003

To be SOLD,

A Convenient House and Lot, situate on the main Street, in the Town of Penington, in New-Jersey, which has long been a noted well accustomed Tavern, being well provided with Stabling, Out-houses, and other Conveniencies to accommodate that Business.

The House is two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms on a Floor, and three additional Leanteau-Rooms below, one of which is built of Stone. The Lot contains about twelve Acres, whereon is a good large framed Barn, almost new, a good Orchard, and near one Half of the Lot is very good upland Meadow. The whole in very good Repair.

Also to be sold with the above, a Lot of about 15 Acres of Wood land, lying about two Miles distant from the House.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises. JONATHAN FURMAN.

MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, DEEDS, and other INSTRUMENTS of WRITING, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, late Clerk to RICHARD PETERS, Esq; Secretary of the Land-Office, at the House that David Barnes lately kept Shop in, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-street. Where the said Robert Levers keeps a well sorted Shop of Dry and Wet Goods, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for ready Money. Tbc.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, at Chester-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tuesday, the 20th of March next (being the first Day of Court)

A Messuage or Tenement (called Townside) commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling House, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-house, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houses; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load. The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleston, in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power, on Record, from the late Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

TO be sold by SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-street, a Plantation, within 8 Miles of Philadelphia, in Oxford Township, near the Church, containing 235 Acres, or better, about 100 Acres thereof Wood-land, near 25 Acres of Meadow, a large Orchard of Apples, Cherries and Peach Trees, with a large Stone-house, lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on each Floor, and good Cellars, a Milk-house, and Well of fine Water, also Barns, Stables, and Out-houses.

Also a Lot of Ground in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, containing about 5 Acres, with two Dwelling-houses thereon; each Tenement hath a Cellar, two Rooms, about 16 Feet square, a Fire place in each Room, and a Garret. There are also a large Garden, a Water-well, an Oven, and a young Orchard of grafted Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherry-Trees.

The Purchasers may enter upon either Place the 25th of Third Month (March) next.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Attwood Shute, Esq; deceased, either by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to pay the same to the Administrators: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by the Subscribers, who are alone impowered to act. ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, HENRY SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE, *Administrators.*

Just imported, and to be sold extream cheap, for ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, in Second-street, near the English Church,

CHoice Teneriefe Wines by the Pipe, neat Fowling Pieces, Rappee Snuff in Bottles; with a compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Richard Bayly, late of this City, deceased, are desired immediately to pay their respective Ballances: And those that have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring them in to ELIZABETH BAYLY, *or* JOHN FRAZER, *Execut.*

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

In Chestnut-street, on low terms, for ready money,

A LARGE assortment of European and India Goods, among which are a quantity of striped duffils, 7 qr. blankets, rugs, and gunpowder.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1758.

WHereas a certain Joseph Barnet, born in Ireland, from whence he removed to the Island of Antigua, and lastly to Jamaica, in the Year 1741, where he died some Years past, having, as it is said, a Brother, who formerly lived in or near New Castle County, on Delaware. These, at the Request of a Friend to that Family, are to inform the said Mr. Barnet (whose Christian Name is unknown) if living, or his Heirs, if dead, that on Application to Edmund Kearny, of the City of Philadelphia, he or they may hear of something considerable to their Advantage. EDMUND KEARNY.

CAme to the Dwelling house of George Hook, living in York-Town, the 15th Day of October last, a black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder and on the near Buttock, W; and a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, branded in the same Manner. The Owners of the said Creatures, are desired to take them away, proving their Property, and paying the Charges GEORGE HOOK.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1758.

FOund in a Stack of Corn Stalks, belonging to the Subscriber, living at Frankford, a Piece of Ozenbrigs, and some other Shop Goods, which are supposed to be stolen. Any Person proving their Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again, by applying to WILLIAM TREMPER.

Just imported in the Pennsylvania, Capt. Stuart, from Liverpool, and the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit, by

ISAAC MORRIS, jun.

At his Store, where William Morris, jun. lately kept Store, between Joseph Saunders's and John M'Michael's,

A Neat Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by

JAMES DUNDAS,

At his Store, in Second-street, near Arch street, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

AN assortment of Scots and Irish linen, Irish sheeting, ozenbrigs, blankets in pairs, rugs, thicksets, everlastings, buckrams, womens drab and scarlet cloth cloaks, playing cards, broadcloths, kerseys, Weston's best snuff, black velvet, beaver coating, freezes, spotted swanskins, striped linseys, kendal cottons, mens, youths and boys felt hats, Scots thread, plain, spotted and flowered gauze. Tbc. 8 Ws.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1758.

THe Partnership between Naphtaly Hart Myers and Benjamin Levy being some Time since expired; this is to desire all those who are indebted to said Company, to come and make speedy Payment, and prevent further Trouble; and those that have any Demands, are requested to bring in their Accounts to Benjamin Levy, where they shall receive full Satisfaction.

CAme to the Plantation of William Creighton, of Leacock Township, Lancaster County, in June last, two young Mares, the one black, a natural Pacer, four years old, has no Mark, the other grey, two Years old, a Trotter, is branded on the near Shoulder I B. The Owners are desired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

CAme to the Plantation of Edmund Duncan, on the 7th of August last, a roan coloured Mare, neither branded nor Ear-mark'd. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

RUn away, on the 10th of this instant December, from William Kindell, of Kent County, Maryland, a Welsh Servant Man, but speaks good English, named John, alias William Philips, and took with him a dark roan Mare, her off Hind-foot white, a Blaze in her Face, and a hanging Mane, with a half Hunting Saddle, and a yellow and white Saddle Cloth. Said Servant is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, round Face, black Eyes, black Hair, and is lame in his Left Ancle. Had on when he went away, a brown Fly Coat, and a white Jacket, with black Buttons. Whoever takes up said Servant and Mare, and secures them, so that said William Kindell may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, or for the Mare only, One Pistole, paid by WILLIAM KINDELL.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Peter Harman, late of the Northern Liberties, Brewer, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and all those who have any just Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged by HANNAH HARMAN, Executrix, and JOHN STILLWAGON, Executor.

N. B. We the Subscribers, who wrought with the deceased, Peter Harman, take this Method of informing the Publick, that we carry on the Brewing Business, at the late Dwelling of the Deceased; where Innholders and others may be furnished with all Sorts of Beer, as usual. We give ready Money for Barley, Malt and Hops. PHILIP STONE, RINEHORD KOMMER.

NOtice is hereby given, that there is to be sold, in the Township of Tredyffrin, in Chester County, two Tracts of Land, one of them with a licenced House of Entertainment, about 19 Miles from Philadelphia, upon Conestogoe Road, with very good Buildings thereon, viz. a commodious Brick House, with a large Stable, Sheds, and other Conveniencies thereunto belonging, known by the Name of the Blue Ball, now in the Tenure of Joseph Wilkinson, there is also a very good Orchard on the same, containing about 600 Apple-trees, of very good Fruit, which can make above 100 Barrels of Cyder per Year. The other Tract adjoining the same, containing 100 Acres each, and are to be sold together, or separate. For Terms of Sale enquire of the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the New Blue Ball, in Second street, Philadelphia. CONRAD YOUNG.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1758.

STrayed away out of a Lot in Philadelphia, a middle sized dark brown Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder T C, paces in Hand, has a Lump under one of his Eyes, is shod before, is a Horse of good Life. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to John Biddle's, at the Sign of the Indian King, or to the Subscriber, in Queen Ann County, Maryland, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CLAYLAND.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October last, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes across, blue Serge Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clumsy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was seen going down towards Maryland with another Man, supposed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, or brings him home to his Master, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiodle.

New-Jersey, Gloucester County, December 9, 1758.

NOtice is hereby given, that there is now in the Possession of the Subscriber, Constable of Newton, in the County aforesaid, a Battoe, five Bags, and sundry other Goods, supposed to be stolen, being found upon a Person convicted of Larceny. Any Persons owning any of the above Articles, are desired to come and prove their Property on or before the first Day of February next, otherwise they will be exposed to Sale, in order to discharge the Prison Fees of the Person on whom they were found. JOHN GITHENS.

RUN away from *JOHN POTTS*, on Saturday, the Tenth of June last, A Negroe Man, named *Hercules*, a likely well set Fellow, appears to be about 27 Years of Age; it is not known what Clothes he had on: The under Lid of one of his Eyes is very remarkable, shewing Part of the Inside: He speaks very good English and Dutch. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to his said Master, at Pottsgrove, or to James Hockley, at Mount-Joy Forge, or secures him in any Jail or Workhouse, within this Province, shall have *THIRTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Tbctf. JOHN POTTS.

CAME to the Stable of the Subscriber, living in Black-Horse-Alley, on the 26th of November last, a bay Horse, with a short Tail, and Hog Mane, a Star in his Face, and the near hind Foot white, paces well, about eight Years old, and 13 or 14 Hands high. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to

HENRY DUFF.

Kingsess, Philadelphia County, December 16, 1758.

RUN away, on the 13th Instant, at Night, a Negroe Man, who calls himself Harry Pratt, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high: Had on and took with him two Coats, one a light coloured home made Cloth, full trimmed, with Metal Buttons; the other a light coloured Alopeen, about half worn, a red Halfthick Jacket, almost new, made with Lapells with Metal Buttons, a Pair of dyed Buckskin Breeches, two Pair of new brown Yarn ribbed Stockings, a Pair of strong Shoes, almost new, with large Brass Buckles in them, an old fine Shirt, and an Ozenbrigs one, a pretty fine Hat, almost new, a Silk Cap, and some white ones. He took with him a small brown Horse, shod all round, with a Slit in one Ear, and travels pretty well; an old Saddle, with blue Cloth Housings; also a Fiddle, on which he plays with his Left-hand. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any Goal, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

PHILIP PRICE.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1758.

WHereas Mary Rosenna, the Wife of John Conrode Smith, of Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County, hath eloped from her Husband, and carried off some of his Goods; these are therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her, the said Mary Rosenna, on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. JOHN CONRODE SMITH. 5t

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Philadelphia, December 20. 1758.

STrayed or stolen out of a Stable, the Ninth of last Month, a middle sized Horse, of a dark Chestnut Colour, his Mane and Tail somewhat grisled, and by drawing in a Team his Neck a little Crest fallen. He belonged to a Person in Nottingham, Chester County. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber in Philadelphia, shall be well rewarded, and reasonable Charges paid by ISAAC ZANE.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1758.

BY the last Will of my Brother Richard Baily, late of this City, Carpenter, deceased, I find he has ordered his Executors to make Sale of a Messuage, or Tenement, and Lot of Land, on Society Hill, now in the Possession of Matthew M'Veigh; and also one Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Land, in the Possession of Mr. Smallman, together also with the Brick House and Lot in the Alley, adjoining the Garden where my said Brother lately dwelt; and of his Testament aforesaid did appoint his Wife Elizabeth, and John Frazier, Executors. To prevent Imposition, I give this publick Notice to all Persons who may incline to purchase the Premises aforesaid, or any Part thereof, that I claim Title to the same Premises, and every Part thereof, being devised to me in and by the last Will and Testament of my late Father, deceased, which Will was most unjustly burnt, cancelled, or otherwise destroyed, by my said Brother Richard, while my Father lay dying; and for the Recovery of my Right and possession of and in the same Premises, I purpose to bring an Action of Trespass and Ejectment, returnable to the next March term, to be held at Philadelphia. JOHN BAILY.

To be LETT,

A HOUSE and Bake-house, in Gray's Alley. Enquire of Mary Weyman, residing on the Premises. Tbc.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Girl, about fifteen Years of Age. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE Man, who understands all Sorts of Plantation Work, and Driving a Team. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. †

To be sold in the whole, or in Parcels,

ONE Thousand Acres of unlocated Lands, in the Province of Pennsylvania, derived under an original Proprietary Grant, whereby the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a secure Title to any Overplus Land in his, her or their Possession, or to any vacant Land of the like Quantity, in any Part of the said Province, not heretofore located or surveyed, &c. subject to a low Quitrent. Enquire of *JOHN REILY*, Conveyancer in Chestnut-street. Tbctf.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold, exceeding cheap, for cash or short credit, by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his store, in Water street, near the Tun Tavern, the following Articles, viz.

SCarlet, blue and cloth coloured naps, bearskins, red and white flannel, red, blue, green and white halfthicks, kerseys, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. yd. and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, 3 qr stripes, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches cambricks, in pieces and patches, mens and womens white, blue and grey worsted hose, mens black do. cotton and thread do. childrens motled worsted do. dark ground and other pattern calicoes and cotton, shaloons, tammies, buckrams, boys, youths and mens felt hats, New Market switches, half hunters, womens horsewhips, single silk caps, men and womens white, wash and dy'd shammy gloves, 3 qr. 7 8ths and short yd. culgee silk handkerchiefs, best baladine sewing silk assorted, mohair, and silk and hair, horse hair and mohair buttons, white metal and yellow coat and Jacket buttons, coloured thread, Scots thread, silk laces, tapes, bindings, nonsopretties, scarlet and star gartering, pins, square point, Whitechapel, quilting and common needles, ink powder, snuff boxes, tobacco boxes, table knives and forks, penknives, cuttoes, pistol caps, rasors, brass ink pots, fountain pens, leather inkpots, compass dials, tea spoons, awl blades, tacks, shoemakers knives, white metal shoe and knee buckles, and steel do. ivory and horn combs, thimbles, sleeve buttons, cinnamon, shot and lead, and many other things. ℔. Tbc. 8 W,

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Imported in the last ships from England, and to be sold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his store in Second street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-House, the following goods, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, pepper, lead, shot, China paduasoy, damask and taffeties, persians, bandanoes, great variety of calicoes, English and India chints, ginghams, 6 qr. 5 qr. and yd. wd. muslins, India demities, a large assortment of Irish linens, princes and pomerania linens, calimancoes, durants, tammies, tandems, white and brown buckrams, fine damask and diaper table-cloths, nankeens, garlix, huckabacks, blue linens, tomals, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain and flowered lawns, shaloons, scarlet and red serges, red, white and striped flannels, fine and coarse broadcloths, kerseys, strouds, sewing silks, colour'd threads, common and hard metal pewter, &c. &c. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

BOOKS

January 11, 1759

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMB. 1568.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, *November* 15.

THIS Morning an Engliſh Flag of Truce returned from the French Iſlands with about 130 Priſoners, and ſome are left behind at Guadaloupe. The Priſoners ſay the French were much alarmed by an Account they had, that Admiral KNOWLES was coming with a ſtrong Squadron to attack Martinico. Their Apprehenſions, on this Occaſion, were probably enhanced, by a Remembrance of that Gentleman's Conduct when he commanded on this Station.

November 18. We have Advice, by Way of St. Euſtatia, that the French Squadron which was lately attacked by his Majeſty's Ship Buckingham, Capt. Tyrrell, have been met with attempting to get into the Granades; which, it was thought, they would not be able to effect. The Floriſſant was in Tow of the two Frigates, with 7 Foot Water in her Hold, and all her Guns and Stores taken out.

This gives us ſome Hopes that, by a vigorous and active Purſuit, theſe Ships may ſtill be found out, and either taken or deſtroyed.---Every additional Circumſtance we hear relative to the Buckingham's Engagement, adds, if poſſible, more and more to the Honour acquired by Capt. Tyrrell and thoſe brave Men who fought under him.

Poſterity will hardly believe that the Buckingham, of 65 Guns, when greatly ſhort of her Complement of Men, attacked and defeated the Floriſſant of 74 Guns, and upwards of 700 Men, aſſiſted by one Ship of 38 Guns, and another of 28, both fully manned: At leaſt, it will be ſaid, Pity it was that ſo much Gallantry ſhould not have been properly ſupported; and not in any Degree have fallen a Sacrifice to ſo great a Diſproportion of Strength.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening, the Privateer Ship Britannia, Capt. M'Pherſon, brought in a Schooner, which he took on her Paſſage from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe.

Capt. M'Pherſon lately took a French Privateer, off of Barbuda, and ſent her to St. Chriſtophers. Two Days before Captain M'Pherſon came in, he fell in with a Brigantine, and two other large French Privateers, off Barbuda; two of which he decoyed pretty near, but being impatient to lay hold of his Enemies, he tacked, and began to chace a little too ſoon, and preſently after a ſudden Guſt of Wind carried away two of his Topmaſts, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of getting off, after receiving a good many Shot.

The Privateers Lyon and Juno, belonging to this Place, have taken a Schooner, richly laden, from St. Domingo to St. Euſtatia, and carried her into Anguilla.

The Mercury Privateer, Capt. Wallin, has brought in a Schooner, taken on her Paſſage from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe.

The following Liſt of Veſſels, lately carried into the French Iſlands, has been given to the Printer.

Ship George, Saunders, from Briſtol.
Snow Hannah, Hoſkins, from Briſtol and Cork.
Snow Grandiſon, M'Carty, from Cork.
Snow ------, Gillys, from Glaſgow.
Sloop Carolina, Thompſon, from Piſcataqua.
Sloop Charming Betty, Driſkall, from Cork.
Sloop ------, Baſden, from New-York.

Beſides the above, two Veſſels from the Coaſt of Guiney, and ſeveral others from the Northward, have alſo been carried in.

November 22. Laſt Saturday Evening his Majeſty's Sloop Spy, Capt. Bayne, arrived here in ſix Weeks from Plymouth, with Diſpatches for Commodore Moore. By her we have Advice, that the 1ſt of October about 30 Ships, under Convoy of a Man of War (ſuppoſed to be the Trident, with the Trade from theſe Iſlands) paſſed by Plymouth up the Channel.

Yeſterday the Britannia private Ship of War, Captain M'Pherſon, brought in a Schooner, taken on her Paſſage from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe, with dry Goods, and 16 Negroes, aboard.

Nov. 25. On Thurſday Afternoon his Majeſty's Ship Buckingham came to an Anchor in St. John's Road. About 5 o'Clock Capt. Tyrrell came aſhore in his Barge, attended by Capt. Troy, and ſeveral other Gentlemen; as he paſſed up the Harbour, he was ſaluted by every Veſſel that had Guns, and by Guns placed on ſeveral of the Wharffs for that Purpoſe. A great Concourſe of People attended the Place he landed, and in Huzza's proclaimed their Approbation of his Conduct in the late Engagement between the Buckingham and three French Men of War. The Streets he went through were lined with People; and never could Men teſtify a greater Senſe of Gratitude and Thankfulneſs for an Action which will ever be remembred as an Honour to the Britiſh Nation.

Nov. 29. His Majeſty's Ship Briſtol has taken a Schooner, bound from Cape-Francois to St. Euſtatia, and the Privateer Lampoo has taken a fine Brigantine bound on the ſame Voyage.

December 2. The Ship Britannia, Capt. Roſs, arrived here laſt Wedneſday Afternoon, in ſix Weeks from London, in Company with the Snow Ranger, Capt. Tatem, bound to St. Chriſtophers.---By theſe Veſſels we have a certain Account of the Arrival of the Fleet which ſailed from theſe Iſlands laſt July, under Convoy of the Trident and Centaur Men of War. The Ship Rebecca, and Snow Elizabeth, from this Iſland, were miſſing, but it was hoped might ſtill be ſafe.---Capt. Roſs came to at Spithead, in his Paſſage down the Channel, where a great many of his Majeſty's Ships then lay ready for the Sea, and Tranſports were taking Troops aboard with great Expedition, but the Deſtination of this Armament was only gueſſed at.

At Spithead the 64 Gun Ship taken at Louiſbourg, and a French Man of War of 50 Guns, lately taken by one of our 60 Gun Ships, were at an Anchor. And Commodore Keppel was ready to ſail from Plymouth with a Squadron of Men of War and Tranſports, ſuppoſed to be intended againſt Goree, on the Coaſt of Africa. Two Ships of War, and five Tranſports, for Senegal, ſailed from Spithead with Captains Roſs and Tatem, under whoſe Convoy they proceeded as far as Cape Finiſterre.

The Ship Friendſhip, Captain Cockran, from this Place, is loſt on the Coaſt of Ireland.

Commodore Pye is appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Several Gentlemen, in a Veſſel from St. Chriſtophers, report, That juſt as they ſailed from Baſſeterre on Wedneſday laſt, His Majeſty's Ship Woolwich, Capt. Parker, arrived there with a French Frigate of 28 Guns.---This Veſſel was cloſe along ſide the Frigate, but for particular Reaſons did not ſpeak to her, or enquire into any Particulars.

The Privateer Fly, Capt. Leſly, has taken a French Letter of Marque Schooner, laden with Wine, Copper, &c. and carried her into Monſerrat.

December 6. Saturday laſt Capt. Joſeph Thompſon arrived here from St. Chriſtophers, to which Place he was brought by a French Flag of Truce from Guadaloupe, with 1 other Maſters of Veſſels; two of which were from the Coaſt of Guiney. Captain Thompſon was taken in the Neptune, a fine new Brigantine, belonging to Alexandria, with 4000 Buſhels of Corn and other Things aboard. He fell in with 5 Privateers altogether.---It is remarkable that Capt. Roſs, Capt. Thompſon, and every Veſſel which has come hither lately in the uſual Tract from England or North America, has fallen in with a Number of French Privateers.

The 10th of November, the Ingram, Capt. Saunders, 18 Days from Liverpool for Africa, all well on board, was ſpoke with off the Canary Iſlands by the Britannia, Capt. Roſs.

On Monday laſt was brought in a French Pettiaugre, laden with Cocoa and Claret, taken by the Britannia Sloop, of this Place, John Price Commander: The Prize Maſter declares the Britannia fell in with two French Frigates to the Southward of Montſerrat on Sunday the 26th ult. one of which chaced the Britannia for ſome Time, and afterwards ſtood to the Northward: It was ſuppoſed they were bound to St. Euſtatia. And a Priſoner, brought in ſaid Prize, reports, That the Floriſſant has got into the Granades, having 75 Men killed in the late Action with the Buckingham, and 167 wounded; and her Hull miſerably ſhattered; but this, the French pretend, has been partly owing to her going aſhore at the Granades.

The Frigate mentioned in our laſt to be carried into St. Chriſtophers by his Majeſty's Ship Woolwich, was bound from old France to St. Domingo, and is laden with Flour, Naval Stores, &c.

Dec. 9. Since our laſt three Prizes have been brought in, one taken by each of the Privateers Antigallican, Mercury and Lampoo.

A Liſt of the principal Prizes taken from the French in Europe in the Month of September.

Cigale Privateer, from Breſt, of 16 Guns, and 50 Men.
A Privateer of 8 Guns, and 38 Men.
Ditto of 10 Guns, and 88 Men.
Invincible Privateer of 16 Guns, and 100 Men.
A Privateer of 24 Guns, and 240 Men.
A Privateer of 24 Guns, and 300 Men.
A Privateer of 16 Guns.
L'Hiver, a Privateer of 6 Guns.
A Privateer of 18 Guns, and 200 Men.
A Frigate ſunk in the Mediterranean.
Five Tranſports, with 1000 Soldiers, near Cape-Breton.
Eſcorboucle, of 16 Guns, and 110 Men.
A Frigate of 36 Guns.

December 13. On Sunday laſt, in the Forenoon, Commodore Moore, in his Majeſty's Ship Cambridge, ſail'd from St. John's Road; and on Monday Evening the Squadron, conſiſting of 7 Men of War, were ſeen from the windward Part of the Iſland, ſtretching over towards the French Iſlands.

The ſame Day his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, Weſton Valo, Eſq; Commander, brought in a French Privateer of 12 Guns, and 130 odd Men, taken to windward of the Iſland, after Half an Hour's Engagement, in which the Privateer had five Men killed, and 9 wounded, but the Antigua ſuffered nothing.

The Britannia, Capt. M'Pherſon, has brought in a Dutch Schooner, and the Juno, Capt. Stephenſon, has carried another into Montſerrat.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, December 11.

We hear that the Lighthouſe at Tybee, in Georgia, is in great Danger of falling, which will be a great Loſs to the Navigation on thoſe Coaſts.

On the 7th arrived his Majeſty's Ship Penguin, Capt. Robert Man, from a Cruize: The Rhode-Iſland Sloop taken by him, came in on Monday laſt.

December 15. The Schooner Anne, Reuben Moore Maſter, of and from this Port, is taken near Antigua (whither ſhe was bound) by a French Privateer Sloop, and carried into Martinico: As is alſo the Mary, Scott, of and from Glaſgow for this Port.

The Schooner Adventure, Capt. Ireland, of and from this Port, for St. Chriſtophers, is likewiſe taken by the French, and carried into Guadaloupe.

The laſt Accounts we have of Monſ. Chateleau are, that he had deeply loaded his Veſſel out of the Prizes, and had gone from the Capes of Delaware, about a Fortnight ſince, to the Southward; and that ſhe had then only 50 Hands on board. The great Succeſs this Ship has met with in America, will probably induce other European French Privateers, of like Force, to try their Fortunes in theſe Seas the enſuing year; but it is to be hoped, that no Colony on this Continent, will then be unprovided with a good Province-Veſſel; and if not, that a ſufficient Number of His Majeſty's Ships will be properly ſtationed, and ordered to cruize UPON, and not OFF, theſe Coaſts, to prevent any Injuries the trade might otherwiſe ſuſtain from the hitherto-uncurbed Inſolence of the Monſieurs.

A French 50 Gun Ship is ſaid to have lately arrived at Cape-Francois, and to have carried in with her a New-York Privateer Snow of 14 Guns.

December 18. Capt. Bond, of the Snow Martha and Suſannah, of and from Guernſey for this Port, informs us, that his Snow foundered at Sea the 19th of October laſt: He and his Crew got into the Boat, where they continued till the 3d ult. when Capt. Eaton, of North-Carolina, in a Schooner, took them up; and that Capt. Eaton was taken in two Days after, and carried into Guadaloupe.

December 25. On Wedneſday His Majeſty's Ship Zephyr, Capt. Greenwood, arrived here from Cape-Fear to careen. They did not obſerve any Thing like an Enemy on our Coaſts; and, from the beſt Accounts, we have no Reaſon to conclude that any of the Enemy's Privateers either are, or for ſome Time paſt have been, nearer us than Monſieur Chateleau, off the Capes of Delaware.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, commanding the putting in due and ſtrict Execution, the Laws againſt profane Curſing and Swearing, and for the better Obſervance of the Lord's Day.

Above 200 Hogſheads of Rum have arrived from Jamaica, Barbados, and the other Weſt-India Iſlands ſince our laſt, which comes very ſeaſonably, and we hope will prove the Means of lowering the exorbitant Price that neceſſary Article was raiſed to.

New Rice ſells currently at 55 s. per 100 lb.

We hear that the Report in Town concerning the Aſſembly, &c. of Georgia, laying a Duty on Deer ſkins and Furs, brought by Land or Water from that into this Province, was premature.

BOSTON, December 25, 1758.

Wedneſday laſt died here, Lieut. PATRICK DUNBAR, of General Amherſt's Regiment, in the 28th Year of his Age; and on Friday Afternoon was buried with great Solemnity, amidſt a great Number of Spectators: The Corpſe was preceded by a Party of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under Arms, in Military Mourning, and followed by the Remainder of the Train, which are quartered here, and a Number of Regular Officers and Gentlemen of the Town, in their proper Order, to King's Chapel, where, after the Service ſuited to the Occaſion, the Corpſe was brought out, and three diſtinct Vollies fired by the Party under Arms, and then it was depoſited in a Vault under ſaid Church.

By Capt. Pearne, who arrived at Portſmouth laſt Week from Newfoundland, which Place he left the 14th of October, we learn, that juſt before he ſailed from thence, Capt. Nicholas Darby, in a Letter of Marque Ship, arrived there from Briſtol, and brought in with him a large Letter of Marque Ship, of about 300 Tons, bound from Quebeck to Old France, laden with Fur, and valued at 100,000 l. Sterling.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 16.

"The laſt Letters from Barbary give an Account, that two Engliſh Veſſels have lately been taken by the Cruizers of Sallee, and carried into that Port. I have Reaſon to believe, that this Advice goes by this Day's Poſt to the Owners of the Veſſels in England, and as I am ſenſible ſuch a Piece of Intelligence will alarm our People with the Notion of a Sallee War, I imagine it will not be diſagreeable to you to have it in your Power to diſſipate their Fears. I therefore acquaint you, that I Yeſterday received a Letter by expreſs from Tetuan, with Advice, that the Emperor (who is at preſent encamped in Tetuan Plain) is greatly incenſed at the taking theſe Veſſels, and that he had ſent an Alcayde, with a Party of Horſe, to bring in Chains the two Captains of the Cruizers who took them; that he intended to write a Letter to Lord Hume (and had appointed a Perſon on Purpoſe to bring it over by the firſt Veſſel that goes to Tetuan) aſſuring him that theſe Captures were contrary to his Orders, and that he will chaſtiſe his Captains; for that he is perfectly inclined to keep Peace and Friendſhip with us. The Perſon charged with this Letter, is, as ſoon as he has delivered it, to proceed to Sallee, to ſee that the Veſſels and Cargoes are immediately reſtored, without plundering or pilfering."

NEW-YORK, January 1.

The SPEECH of His Honour Governor DE LANCEY, *on diſſolving the late General Aſſembly of this Colony, on Saturday the 16th Day of December laſt.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

I INTEND now to diſſolve this General Aſſembly, not from any Diſtaſte to their Proceedings; on the contrary, I take this publick Occaſion of thanking them, and declaring, that I think they have done a great Deal for the Service of their King and of their Country, and that you merit the Approbation and Thanks of your Conſtituents; But as his Majeſty's Commands for the Operations of the enſuing Year againſt the Enemy, are not yet come over, and probably will not arrive here till near the Time when this Aſſembly muſt expire by the Limitation of the Septennial Act, in which Event, if this Aſſembly ſhould not,

during

during their Continuance, go through the Business then to be recommended to them, the publick Service would be delayed, and perhaps disappointed.

I have therefore thought fit to dissolve this General Assembly; and I do, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, dissolve this present General Assembly, and they are dissolved accordingly; and I shall immediately seal Writs for calling a new One, to meet as soon as the Law allows."

Friday last the London Transport, Captain Finglass, arrived here from Boston, having had a Passage of 25 Days. She left Boston with several other Transport Vessels under Convoy of the Nightingale Man of War, Captain Campbell, bound hither, but parted Company on Tuesday last, in a Gale of Wind.

The Brig Loyalty, Capt. Goff, arrived here on Friday last, in eleven Weeks and three Days Passage from Belfast.

LONDON.

September 29. Addresses of Congratulation to his Majesty on the taking of Louisbourg, and the late Successes of his Arms, have been presented from Bristol, York, Lincoln, Chester, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Berwick upon Tweed, Exeter, Norwich, Cambridge University, New Sarum, Glasgow, Dorchester, Shaftsbury, Bath, Dublin, and Tewkesbury, New-Castle Town, and the Trinity House, and Company of Merchants Adventurers there.

September 30. It is rumoured that the Transports to be employed in the new Expedition are ordered to be victualled for six Months, and that the Object of this Expedition is Martinico. But Martinico is extremely strong and populous. Guadaloupe and Grand Terre, which are separated only by a Rivulet, and therefore are always considered as one Island, would be no difficult Conquest.

Agents are gone to Ireland to purchase great Quantities of Provisions for the Use of the French Prisoners here. If this Method is pursued during the War, the Irish Dealers will not be obliged to sell their Goods to the Dutch, and consequently the Dutch will not have an Opportunity of feeding our Enemies

Oct. 5. Private Letters by the Dutch Mails advise, that the Dysentery rages in the Prince of Soubise's Army; that no less than 50,000 Men have been carried off by this Distemper; and that in consequence thereof, as well as the Defeat of the Russians, and the Retreat of the Swedes, Soubise has turned off on his Left, and passed the Weser, in order to join Marshal Contades, instead of advancing to Hanover, as he was at first ordered to do.

Five Thousand Land Forces are going out with Admiral Saunders on an Expedition.

The following Letter was lately received by Lord Temple.

My Lord,

"I was a Lieutenant when General Stanhope took Minorca; for which he was made a Lord. I was a Lieutenant when General Blakeney lost Minorca; and for which he was made a Lord. I am a Lieutenant still."

Yours &c.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lisbon, to a Merchant in London.

"His Majesty was set upon the 4th inst. [September] late at Night, by five People, masked and armed with Blunderbusses, as he was returning in a Chaise from a Visit, with one Servant in the Chaise, a Driver, and a Servant behind. It is said all the Assailants fired at the Chaise, killed the Man behind, wounded the Driver dangerously, and killed the Beast under him; that one of the Balls passed through his Majesty's Arm, and three Slugs lodged in his Back, and that the Servant in the Chaise was wounded in several Parts of his Body. His Majesty has ever since been confined to his Room, and no Body but the prime Minister, the Confessor, Surgeons, and one or two particular Servants, are permitted to go near him. The Queen, by an Edict, is appointed Regent during his Indisposition. It is said the Night after this happened a well-dressed Lady was found with her Throat cut, and in several Places her Face mangled, buried in a Dunghill, at a little Distance from the Place where his Majesty was assaulted."

Translation of a Paragraph of a Dispatch wrote by M. de Cunha, Secretary of State for foreign Affairs and at War, dated Belem, Sept. 12, 1758.

"Last Sunday the King had a Fall in his Palace, by which he was considerably hurt in his Right Arm; he was let Blood on Monday, and is at present better. His Majesty being prevented by this Accident, from attending to publick Affairs for some Days, has empowered the Queen to sign Dispatches, and other Instruments, during his Illness."

From a late English Paper.
To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

NOW that Cape Breton is happily fallen again into our hands, it is to be hoped due care will be taken that it shall ever remain with us. We very well know the motives that induced a pusillanimous administration to restore it to France at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was not to recover Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, but to save the Dutch, and to procure for the House of Austria a restitution of their possessions in the Netherlands. How gratefully they have repaid us, let even their own advocates decide: It is too obvious to be disputed.

We are, I think, in no danger of seeing that important conquest once more slip out of our hands: We have ministers of spirit, integrity, and vigilance; men who will support our allies by all means in their power, and yet never lose sight of Britain's immediate interest.

From the time that Queen Ann's last ministry reached out a compassionate hand to France, bade her rise from her forlorn, abject state, and be once more a mighty nation, the French set themselves to improve their fisheries: In this capital article of commerce the French increased very fast after the treaty of Utrecht, and became our most dangerous rivals herein. They had a considerable whale fishery, and their fishermen of St. John de Luze, Bayonne, and other ports in that part of the bay of Biscay, became the most expert harponneers in the world, not excepting the Dutch, and the Hamburghers.

Besides the whale fishery, the French took another step, of far more consequence to Great-Britain: They exceedingly increased their fishery to Newfoundland, as well on the coast as on the Great Bank. This increase of their fishery we too sensibly felt many years. Nor did they fish only on the Great Bank of Newfoundland for that kind of fish which is cured without drying, but they had the address to wheedle us out of the Island of Cape Breton, with liberty to fortify and do what they pleased there: By which means they erected, in America, a second *Dunkirk*, which obliged us to keep large garrisons at Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland, to guard against a surprize from Louisbourg. Before the breaking out of the present war, they were become so much our rivals in this trade, and had increased it so prodigiously, that they employed yearly above five hundred sail of shipping from St. Malo, Granville, Rochelle, St. Martins, Isle of Rea, Bayonne, St. John de Luze, Sibour, &c. to carry on their North-American fisheries; whereby they not only supplied themselves with the fish they formerly had from us, but furnished many parts of Spain and Italy therewith, to our exceeding great loss.

Some have computed that the French usually employed at least a thousand sail in this fishery, from 200 to 400 tons, and 20,000 men. In the year 1730, a computation was made of 220,000 quintals of fish at Marseilles only, for a market; and, *communibus annis*, they cured above five millions of quintals. And it is likewise computed, that the English being in the sole possession of this most valuable branch of trade, it may, with proper management, annually return to this nation two millions sterling, for the manufactures yearly exported to our plantations, and constantly employ thousands of families, otherwise unserviceable to the public, besides greatly encreasing shipping and mariners. It is further observable, that while the English solely supply foreign markets with this commodity, Roman Catholic states must have a sort of dependency on them. 'Tis needless to enlarge farther on the importance of Cape-Breton, as it is sufficiently understood.

The history both of France and England shew us, that since the former procured leave to fish at Newfoundland, and had Cape-Breton ceded to her, she revived her power at sea, and her royal navy augmented in proportion to the number of ships employed in those fisheries; but as we have at length happily dispossessed them, it will be absolutely incumbent on us not to let them creep in there any more, that we may not have the same trouble and expence to run through again.

The next thing incumbent on us to undertake, in order to complete the ruin of the French commerce and navigation, is to sweep them quite off the coast of Africa; and I am glad to see it affirmed in some of the public papers, that the Government is going to follow the blow lately given them at Senegal, by sending a squadron, with some land forces, to drive them from their other forts and settlements on the African coast. If we succeed in this necessary and important enterprize, the consequence will be, that the French Islands in the West-Indies will become useless to them, and in time dwindle away to nothing, for want of slaves to cultivate them.

PROBUS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

Extract of a Letter from Trinity, in Newfoundland, dated in October.

"On the 5th of August, the Eagle, a French Man of War, of 60 Guns, was wrecked on a Rock going through the Streights of Belleisle for Quebec. The Vessel and Cargoe were entirely lost; but the People all saved, as they were within three Miles of an Island. She had only 32 Guns mounted, her lower Tier being in her Hold. She had on board some heavy Cannon, with Powder, &c. 5000 Stand of Small Arms, Cloathing for the Soldiers, 1500 Tierces of Pork, and 700 Barrels of Flour. In short, she was very deep loaded with Provisions, Warlike Stores, &c. The Captain of her said, she was the most valuable Ship that had sailed from France for Quebec this War. This Account may be depended on, as the Eagle had taken the Ship Nugent, of Bristol, on the 1st of July, bound to Boston with Sale Goods, &c. They burnt the Ship, and 23 of the Crew were on board the Eagle at the Time she was lost. Seven of the Englishmen took away a Boat in the Night, and left them, and in Twenty Days arrived at an English Settlement, on Newfoundland. By their Calculation, they were Eighty Leagues within the Streights, and not far from a Place where the French have a Seal Fishery, when they left them. The Frenchmen were waiting for a Vessel coming from Quebec, to take them in, a Boat having been dispatched away for that Purpose."

By Captain Donnell, from Antigua, we have Advice, that His Majesty's Sloop Antigua, Capt. Velo, brought in a French Privateer, of six Guns, the Day before he sailed; the Captain of which informed, that another French Privateer had taken, a few Days before, a Brigantine, with 400 Barrels of Flour on board, from this Place.

Captain Donnell spoke with a Snow going into St. John's from North-Carolina, belonging to Mr. Wakely, of this Port.

Captain Budden is arrived at St. Christophers, from Wilmington.

Since our last some Passengers have come to Town from the Carolina, Captain Duncan, one of the Vessels so long expected from London, but the Ship, on account of the Ice, is not yet got up. These Passengers can give no Account of the two other Vessels bound in here, nor of those designed for New-York.

Captain Ash, from the Bay of Honduras; Capt. Punter, from St. Christophers; Captain Wilson, from Halifax; the Captains Noarth and Campbell, from South-Carolina; and several others, are in the River.

The Captains Young, and Wells, are arrived at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, from this Port; as is Captain Fortin, belonging here, from Bristol.

By our last Accounts from the Westward, General FORBES was at Carlisle; and 400 of the Troops, that had come down, were ordered to return, for the better Garrisoning some of our Forts.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Robinhood, Samuel Lane, from Boston.
Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, from Antigua.
Ship Rebecca, Joseph Arthur, from Jamaica.
Ship Europa, Joseph Riddle, from Bay of Fundy.

OUTWARDS.

Ship King of Prussia, Thomas M'Glathery, for Londonderry.

CLEARED.

Brig Mary and Sally, Wm. Moore, to St. Christophers.
Ship Prince George, Archibald Gardner, to Newry.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Rutland, to Maryland.
Sloop Seaflower, Francis Rogers, to New-York.
Snow Sally, Thomas Whitlock, to Liverpool.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1759.

To be sold, by way of publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 13th *Instant, at Five o' Clock in the Afternoon, the Ship Amherst, Moses Wilson Commander, with all her Appurtenances, an Inventory of which may be seen at the Coffee House; the Ship supposed to be about* 230 *Tons Burthen.*

Philadelphia, January 11, 1759.

To-morrow will be published, and given Gratis at the London Coffee-house, and at the Auction Room,

A CATALOGUE of valuable Books, mostly new; which will begin to be sold, by Auction, on Wednesday, the 17th Day of this instant January, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, and continue every Evening until the whole are sold, at a Store belonging to Mr. William Griffitts, on the Bank in Front and Water-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Clifford's House, and under Mr. George Bryan's Store.

N. B. If a sufficient Number of Books are sent in after the Commencement of the Sale, a Supplement will be added to the Catalogue.

DESERTED *from a Recruiting Party at Chester commanded by Lieutenant George Otter, of His Majesty's Fourth Battalion of the Royal Americans, a private Soldier, named James Bourk, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, fresh Complexion, marked with Powder, has short brown Hair, 26 Years of Age, born in Dublin, served a Time with Joseph Bishop, in Chester County: Had on a light coloured Drugget Coat, with Brade on the Edges, and a light coloured Jacket. It appears, from his Conduct and Behaviour, that he makes a Practice of biliking Recruiting Parties, as he was very sober, free and willing to inlist, and impatient until he was attested, and received all his Bounty. Whoever secures said Deserter in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to said Lieutenant Otter, or his Party, shall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward, over and above what is allowed by the Act of Parliament.* GEORGE OTTER.

N. B. He deserted on or about the second Day of this instant January. ¶

To be LETT,

A *PLANTATION, being upwards of* 100 *Acres, mostly Meadow, near the City of Philadelphia, being the same which John Trefz lately held. For the Conditions, enquire of*

¶ CHARLES BROCKDEN.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1759.

STrayed away on the fifth Day of this Month, from the House of Joseph Bell, Tavernkeeper, in Third street, Philadelphia, a large dark Chestnut coloured pacing Mare, with Saddle Marks, short trimmed Tail, and close cut under her Jaws. Also a small roan coloured pacing Mare, with her off fore Hoof broke by a Gravel.

Whoever takes up the said Mares, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for both, or Ten Shillings for each, paid by

⊙ JOSEPH BELL.

LAtely imported from England; a Parcel of good Cheshire Cheese, and are to be sold at Mr. GEORGE BRYAN's Store, in Front-street, betwixt Market-street and Arch-street. □

ON Thursday, the 1st of March, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, sundry Lots of Ground, lying at Wicacoa, as described in the Draught, to be seen at Margaret David's, in Church Alley. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Time of Sale, may apply to said Margaret David for Terms and Conditions.

Easton, December 22, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to the Sheriff of Northampton County directed, will be exposed to Sale at Easton, on the 30th Day of January next, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Lower Smithfield Township, in the said County, containing about 400 Acres, late the Estate of George Curry and James M'Creedy, seized and taken in Execution, at the Suit of the Executors of William Parsons, Esq; deceased, by

D JOHN MOORE, Sheriff.

New Castle County, January 10, 1759.

FOUND *on the third Instant, a neat Fowling-piece, supposed to be stolen from a Gentleman last Fall, that was going to Philadelphia. The Owner is desired to apply to the Subscriber at Cantwell's Bridge.* ♂ SAMUEL DAVIS.

STolen on the 22d of December, from James Gilliland, of Londonderry Township, Chester County, a young bay Horse, near 15 Hands high, 4 Years old, has a large Star in his Forehead, his Mane trimmed, a little White on the off hind Foot, some white Hairs in his Tail, shod before, a light made Horse. A Soldier was seen riding said Horse about a Mile from the Place, going towards Philadelphia; he had on a white Coat, and a Wallet before him. Whoever takes up and secures the said Horse, so as the Owner may have him again, shall have 40 Shillings Reward, paid by me JAMES GILLILAND. ¶

STRAYED *out of a Pasture, near Philadelphia, about six Weeks ago, a sorrel Horse, with a white Face and Feet, about* 15 *Hands high, trots in a Coair, and will pace in the Saddle about four Miles an Hour. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by*

ISAAC SNOWDON.

N. B. Some time past was left in the Market a Leather Pocket Book, in which was a Note of Hand from Andrew Hoop, of this City, Shoemaker, to Isaac Snowdon, for Seven Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Ninepence. It is hoped no Person will take an Assignment, as said Hoop has fully paid it. ⊕

Imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

At his Store between Market and Arch-streets,

BRoad and forrest cloths, blue, green and cloth coloured naps and frizes, beaver coating, duffels, kerseys, halfthicks, shaloons, durants, tammies green, red and mottled rugs, black, red and green hair shag, cotton velvets velvet and hair shapes, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. yd. and 3 8ths and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, Irish linen, cotton hollands, chintz and printed cottons, linen handkerchiefs, bed bunts, 10 q. cotton counterpains, English ozenbrigs, thicksets, pillows and jeans, flowered demity, knit vest and breeches patterns, men and boys worsted and thread hose, shoe and quality binding, gartering, striped and white tapes, filletting, silk and muslin handkerchiefs, paduasoy ribbon, ferreting, cloth coloured taffeties, castor and felt hats, buck, bone and ivory handled knives and forks, butchers knives, cuttoes, shoemakers knives, pen knives, pruning knives, razors, shears, scissars, ink pots, fountain pens, brass, white metal and inlaid coat and vest buttons, great variety of snuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and steel watch chains and seals, shoe and knee buckles, steel instruments, cork screws, key swivels, carpenters rules, box irons, plain irons, variety of brass and iron locks, kitchen jacks, thumb latches, needles, steel pencils, iron bolts, flat and round coffee mills, temple spectacles with steel cases; also rum, sugar and melasses, with sundry other goods, &c. &c. &c. ♔

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Servant Girl, about 18 Years of Age, and has four Years to serve. Also a young Negroe Man, about 22 Years of Age, fit for the Town, or a Gentleman's waiting Man. Enquire of William Dawson, in Water-street. ⊕

GOOD Encouragement given near New-York, at STERLING IRON-WORKS, for Refiners of Iron, Colliers, and Woodcutters. Apply to

♀ HAUXHURST and NOBLE.

Charles-Town, (in South-Carolina) *November* 27.

On the 22d arrived the Snow Montgomery, John Wilson Master, belonging to Irvin, who sailed from Air for this Place the 3d of September; and on the 29th of October, in Lat. 31 Deg. 50 Min. N. Lat. and 65 Deg. W. from London, was taken by a French Privateer, of 14 Guns, belonging to Port-au-Prince, and was kept 48 Hours, when they agreed to ransom her for 156 l. Sterling; the Mate going as Ransomer. Notwithstanding which, the French plundered her of all her Sails, Rigging, Provisions, &c.

Another of the Vessels taken by Capt. Man is arrived, but the 3d lost her Masts, Sails, &c. in the Gulph, and the Crew, put on Board Capt. Man, were brought in here by Capt. Luke from Halifax.

The Ships arrived are the Pearl, of St. Maloes, a Letter of Marque, John Oliver Gaignard de Madelaine, Commander, Burden 360 Tons, 16 Guns, and 41 Men, from Quebec to Cape Francois: Has a little Fish, Oil and Lumber. This Vessel last Summer took the Sally of and from London to St. Christophers, John Wilson Commander, and ransomed her for 1200 l. Sterling.---The other is named L'Orignal, 400 Tons, 10 Guns, 35 Men, in Ballast, commanded by Martin Dascier, bound as the other.

The 24th arrived here the Privateer Oliver Cromwell, of New-York, who, with the Privateers King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand, of the same Place, were with Capt. Man at the taking the Prizes mentioned above.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

Extract of a Letter from the Bay of Honduras, dated November 19, 1758.

"We are, at this present Juncture, every Day in Fear of a Rout, as there are 30 Pettiaugers come from Campeachy and Port Maho, to Backelow; neither have we any Orders where to fly for Relief. Mr. Gordon and myself, are in such State of Health as is expected not recoverable; therefore beg once more, an absolute Power to some Person of your Acquaintance, that your Interest may not suffer on our Accounts. The Times are so dull and dead, that not one clears the Provisions he eats. The greatest Part have, and are now going to quit the Bay, viz. Captain Cahoon, Bazil Jones, John Jones, Peter Randel, John Stratton, Robert Burrel, Richard Kelly, James Farral, Joseph Cook; and many more have quitted it these six Months past; and George Hume, with many more, are getting ready, having already sent the greatest Part of their Interest away. But I remain still at a Loss, having bound myself to the Bay, and no where else, therefore beg you'll order your Affairs in some other Persons Care, which is the earnest Desire of your Friend and very humble Servant."

Since our last arrived here from Boston, his Majesty's Ship Nightingale, Captain Campbell, of 20 Guns, with some empty Transports under her Convoy.

Thursday last the Schooner St. Michael, Captain Anderson, arrived here from Bermuda. By her we hear, That the Captain of the Dutch Ship lately carried in there by a Privateer Brig of Rhode-Island, had made Proposals to ransom his Vessel for 3000 l. Sterling; and accordingly had sent to Coracoa to his Merchants for the Money; but they returned for Answer, he might sell as much of the Cargo as compleated that Sum, which it seems he has done, and is likely to proceed on his Voyage.

In Capt. Anderson came Passenger, a Gentleman who came up to Bermuda from Coracoa in the Vessel who bro't the Dutch Merchant's Answer to the Capt. of the Dutch Ship, and by him, and Letters dated the 5th of November, we learn, That an Embargo had been laid upon all English Vessels at Coracoa for a Month before, but could not tell the Reason thereof.

On the 9th of December, the Captains Brownloff and Hervy, belonging to Bermuda, carried into that Place, a French Brig, deep loaded with Indigo, Cotton, and Sugar.

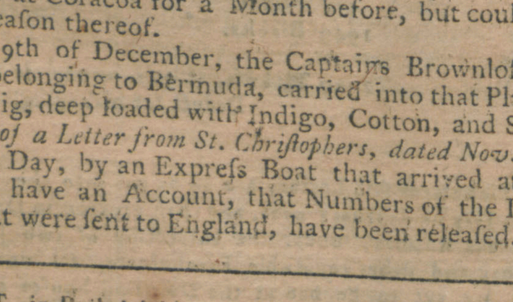
Extract of a Letter from St. Christophers, dated Nov. 22.

"This Day, by an Express Boat that arrived at Antigua, we have an Account, that Numbers of the Dutch Vessels that were sent to England, have been released."

LOST in Philadelphia, on the 10th Instant, a worked Pocket Book, with a Receipt in it for hawling a Load up to Raye-Town, and some other Papers, with about 25 Shillings in Money. Any Person that has found the said Pocket Book, and will bring it [with the Papers that were in it] to the New-Printing-Office shall have all the money that was in the Pocket Book, and no Questions asked. ⊕

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Baker late of Kensington deceased are desired to pay their respective Debts; and those that have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring them in to HENRY DENNIS, Executor.

N. B. To be sold by said Executor, sundry Sorts of Houshold Goods, by way of publick Vendue, on the 22d Day of this instant January, at the late Dwelling-house of the Deceased. The Sale to begin at Ten o' Clock. Also to be sold sundry Water Lots, with two good Dwelling houses thereon, by private Sale. The Purchasers, paying Half the Purchase Money down, may have Time for the Remainder, on paying Interest for the same, and giving Security, if required. 9



Just imported in the Ship Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be sold by

HANNAH BREINTNALL,

At the Sign of the Spectacles, in Second-street, near Black-Horse-Alley,

A Great Variety of the finest Chrystal Spectacles, set in Temple, Steel, Leather or other Frames. Likewise true Venetian green Spectacles, for weak or watery Eyes, of various Sorts. Also Concave Spectacles, for short sighted Persons; Magnifying and Reading Glasses; and an Assortment of large and small Spy-glasses and Bone Microscopes, with magnifying and multiplying Glass, &c. &c. Pocket Compasses, of different Sizes &c. 10 s. Tbctf.

JUST published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, the POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1759.

Lately published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, [*Price* Two Shillings *and* Six-Pence] *the following* LAWS, viz.

AN *ACT* for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissionated and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province.

An *ACT* for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majesty's Service.

An *ACT* for preventing Abuses in the *Indian* Trade, for supplying the *Indians*, Friends and Allies of *Great-Britain*, with Goods at more easy Rates, and for securing and strengthening the Peace and Friendship lately concluded with the *Indians* inhabiting the Northern and Western Frontiers of this Province.

An *ACT* for granting the Sum of *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* to His Majesty's Use, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit; and for continuing the several Acts of Assembly of this Province herein after mentioned for sinking the Bills of Credit so to be struck, at the Times, and in the Manner herein after directed and appointed.

An *ACT* for granting to His Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels; and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for supporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes for His Majesty's Service.

An *ACT* for extending several Sections of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Thirtieth Year of the present Reign, intituled, "An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."

A Supplement to the *ACT* intituled, "An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majesty's Service."

An *ACT* for the Continuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province, intituled, "A Supplementary Act to the Act intituled, An Act for preventing the Exportation of Bread and Flour not merchantable;" and for the new Appointment of Officers to put the said Law in Execution.

An *ACT* in Addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majesty's Service."

Lately imported, and to be sold by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third street, three Doors above Market-street, very cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, the following Goods, viz.

SUperfine, fine & coarse broadcloths, rattinets shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, russels, boiled camblets, striped ditto, allopeens, baragon, sergedenims, everlastings, naps, coatings, bearskins, German serges, worsted and hair plush, mandu eis, stocking breeches, worsted stockings, brown buckrams, Russia linens, sheeting, printed linen, diaper, cambricks and lawns, Russia linens, sheeting ditto, tandem silesias, linen and cotton checks, linen handkerchiefs, calicoes, cottons, printed linens, fine chints and muslins, plain and brocaded silks, cotton velvet, Flanders lace, ribbons, ferrittings, taper, bobbins, pretties, threads, gartering, quality and shoe binding, silk and ferrit laces, childrens pumps, an assortment of pewter, silver steel top thimbles, locket buttons, coffee-mills, crucibles, bar lead and shot, crown glass, tin plates, and tinmens tools, plate-iron, hard ware and cutlary of all sorts, copper bar, latten brass, iron and brass wire, pins and needles, phials and phial corks, French indigo, Weston's snuff, sal-petre, cream of tartar, glauber and Epsom salts, flour of brimstone, camphire, assafœtida, Jesuits bark, antimony, sagee, senna, hartshorn shavings, isinglass, spermaceti, pearl barley, English saffron, and sundry other drugs and chymical medicines and India and European goods. Tbctf.

Wilmington, December 7, 1758.

TO be sold or lett, for a Term of Years, the following Premises, viz. Three Lots, containing ten Acres, or thereabouts, four Acres whereof is extraordinary Meadow, watered with a constant Stream, the Lots well fenced with red Cedar Posts, and Chestnut and Cedar Rails; a good Brick House and Kitchen, with a convenient Spring house. Also a Frame House, Stable and Hay house in the Borough of Wilmington; a Plantation, containing 300 Acres, or thereabouts, well wooded and watered, with 25 Acres of drained Meadow, well banked; a new square Log House, a new framed Barn, and other Out-houses. The whole Land is extraordinary Pasturage and Meadow, lies within a Mile of Christine Bridge, on the South side of Christine, joining it, within four Miles of New-Castle, and eight of Wilmington. Enquire of

8 JOB JACOB, of Wilmington.

Just imported in the Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, the Speedwell, Capt. Robinson, from London, and the Alice, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

ROBINSON and HARDING,

At their Store in Front-street, between Arch and Race streets, almost opposite to Mr. William Callender's House.

FIne and superfine broadcloths, superfine plains and kerseys, halfthicks, 6-qr. frizes, bearskins, striped duffels, or Indian blankets, a variety of rugs and blankets, red and scarlet flannels, 6 qr. bays, camblettees, poplins, hair and worsted shaggs, everlastings, dorsetteet, hungarians, tammies, durants, shaloons, single and double damasks, mens ribb'd and plain worsted and silk hose, womens, boys and girls worsted ditto, cotton velvets, thicksets, castor and felt hats, 10 nail, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yard and 3-8ths, and 6 qr. wd. linen and cotton checks, English, Scotch and German ozenbrigs, yard and 7-8ths wide coarse and fine Irish linen, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, ell and 6 qr. wd. muslins, calicoes, ribbons of all sorts, sewing silk, mens silk and worsted breeches patterns, worsted caps, 3 qr. 7 8ths and 15 16 hs cuigee handkerchiefs, 6 qr. 6-qr. and a half, 7 qr. and 8-qr. bed ticks. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10-qr. cotton counterpanes, womens cotton gowns, 8 nail, 10 nail, 11 nail and 3 qr. linen handkerchiefs, 7-8ths and 3 qr. cotton ditto, 7-8ths and 3-qr. garlix, 3-qr. dowlas, threads, tapes, laces, bobbin, quality and shoe bindings, gartering, stay tape, buckrams, a neat assortment of cutlary and hard ware, shot, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

To be sold by

ROBINSON *and* REYNOLDS,

At their Store, on Powell's Whaiff, below the Drawbridge, at the most reasonable Rates,

WEst-India and New-England Rum, Melasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, fine and coarse Salt, Lisbon and Teneriefe Wines, Train-Oil, Mackrel, sundry Sorts of Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Braziletto, Fustick, Indigo, Allom, and Copperas; Wool Hats, Irish Linens, Sweet-Oil in Cases Raisins, Gunpowder, 3d 4d. 8. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, and sundry other Goods.

N. B. The Subscriber having for some Time advertised those indebted to him, by any Contract, whilst he kept Shop in West-Nottingham Chester County, to make Payment, and little or no Regard having been paid thereto, such who have neglected, may depend on being dealt with as the Law directs, without further Notice. JOSEPH REYNOLDS. 5 S. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Chippenham, Capt. Lyon, from London, the True Briton, Capt. Smith, and the Grace, Capt. Richey, from Bristol, and to be sold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his store in Second-street, next door to Joshua Maddox, Esq; nearly opposite the Friends Meeting-house,

SCarlet, black, blue and brown broadcloths, blue nap coatings, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, camblettees, worsted damasks, check durants, silk corded poplins, blue and green everlasting, scarf and mohair buttons and twist, haircloths, white and dy'd flanne', mens and childrens worsted hose, mens and womens cotton and thread ditto, knit patterns for breeches, thicksets and fustians, cotton and worsted caps, muffatees, shaded cruels, marking canvas, hair and worsted plush, bed bunts, ozenbrigs, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linen, 9-8ths Irish sheeting, table-cloths, diaper, cambricks and lawns, Russia linen, sheeting ditto, tandem silesias, linen and cotton checks, linen handkerchiefs, calicoes, cottons, printed linens, fine chints and muslins, plain and brocaded silks, cotton velvet, Flanders lace, ribbons, ferrittings, taper, bobbins, pretties, threads, gartering, quality and shoe binding, silk and ferrit laces, childrens pumps, an assortment of pewter, silver steel top thimbles, locket buttons, coffee-mills, crucibles, bar lead and shot, crown glass, tin plates, and tinmens tools, plate-iron, hard ware and cutlary of all sorts, copper bar, latten brass, iron and brass wire, pins and needles, phials and phial corks, French indigo, Weston's snuff, sal-petre, cream of tartar, glauber and Epsom salts, flour of brimstone, camphire, assafœtida, Jesuits bark, antimony, sagee, senna, hartshorn shavings, isinglass, spermaceti, pearl barley, English saffron, and sundry other drugs and chymical medicines and India and European goods. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by the Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Parsons, late of Easton, in the County of Northampton, Esq; deceased, the real Estate of the said Testator, viz.

A VERY good Plantation in Bethel Township, Berks County, near Tulpehocken, Part of Freame's Manor, containing about 400 Acres of Land, a large Quantity whereof is Meadow Ground, and more may be made.

Also a very good Tract of Land, on Schuylkill, about a Mile above the Town of Reading, in said County of Berks, containing 106 Acres, and Allowance, having a large Front on the River. Enquire of Jonas Seely, Esq; in Reading aforesaid.

Likewise four Lots of Ground in the said Town of Easton, two of said Lots lying contiguous on the main Street, with sundry Buildings and Improvements thereon. Another Lot, with a handsome Stone Messuage, Kitchen and other Out-houses, in the Tenure of the present Prothonotary. And the other Lot lying next the Ferry, very advantageously situated.

A certain small Piece or Lot of unimproved Land, in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County, fronting on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Whitemarsh, near the Land late of Jonathan Robinson. If desired, the Purchaser may be accommodated with another Lot contiguous, so as to make the whole about 12 Acres.

Also sundry Lots of Ground in the City of Philadelphia, viz. A Lot of Ground on Society-Hill, 20 Feet by 55 Feet, adjoining the House and Lot of William Peters, Esq; And two other contiguous Lots of Ground at Wicacoa, in Front-street continued, 18 Feet by 150 Feet each.

Likewise the Testator's Right in the Library of the said City. Also a compleat Theodilite, Circumferentor, and other Instruments for Surveying, which may be seen at any Time at Mr. James Ham's, Instrument maker, in Front-street.

Any Person inclining to purchase any of the above Particulars, may be further informed, and know the Terms of Sale, by sending or applying to the Subscriber living in Bethlehem in the said County of Northampton.

Tbctf. TIMOTHY HORSFIELD, Executor.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of William Parsons, Esq; late of Easton, in the County of Northampton, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And those who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Accounts forthwith to Mrs. Parsons, the Deceased's Widow, in Philadelphia; or to the Subscriber, in Bethlehem, in the County of Northampton.

Tbctf. TIMOTHY HORSFIELD, Executor.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY, erected and to be drawn on Biles-Island, for raising 1500 Pieces of Eight, to be applied to the Use and finishing of the English Church, in the City of New-Brunswick, in East-New-Jersey.

THE Lottery consists of 3500 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each, 1060 of which are to be fortunate, without any Deduction; The Prizes thus being nearly one to two Blanks; their Value as follows, viz.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.		Value in Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	250	are	750
4	of	150	are	600
5	of	100	are	500
10	of	50	are	500
15	of	40	are	600
20	of	30	are	600
40	of	15	are	600
60	of	10	are	600
100	of	8	are	800
800	of	6	are	4800
			First drawn	50
1060 Prizes.			Last drawn	50
2440 Blanks.		Before the 1000 Pieces		25
		After the 1000 Pieces		25
Profits of the Lottery for the above Use, to be deducted from the Sale of the Tickets.				1500
3500 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each, are				14000

The People of the Church of England, in and near the City of New Brunswick, having long ineffectually endeavoured to finish and complete their Church, find themselves reduced to the necessity of thus solliciting the charitable Assistance of well disposed Persons, in Imitation of many of their pious Neighbours in this and the adjacent Provinces. Their Attempt therefore, they hope will not be thought singular; but as it is solely for the Promotion and Honour of Religion, that it will meet with such Encouragement, as will enable them to effect their Purpose.

The Drawing to commence the 3d Tuesday in April, or sooner, if sooner full. The Whole to be conducted under the Inspection and Management of Edward Antill, Peter Kemble, William Mercer, and Bernardus Lagrange, Esquires, and Mr. Francis Brazier, Mr. John Berrien, Mr. Samuel Kemble, and Mr. William Harrison, who are to be under Oath, for the faithful Execution of their Trust.

Fortunate Tickets to be published in this Paper, as soon as the Drawing is finished.

N. B. Tickets to be sold by the above Managers, by W. Bradford, in Philadelphia, and by T. M'Kean, Esq; at New-Castle.

To be lett in the Town of New-Castle,

A Good brick House, two Stories high, with a convenient Kitchen adjoining it, and a Tanyard, Mill-house, Vatts, &c. in a suitable Condition for the immediate Use of a Tanner, being a Place long used in that Way.---Also to be lett, A Pasture, containing near two Acres, joining upon the above Premises. For Terms apply to Zachariah Vanleuvenigh, Tanner, in New-Castle, or Samuel Wharton, in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

To be LETT or SOLD,

SUNDRY of the beſt and moſt valuable Farms and Plantations, on the Weſt-New Jerſey Society's hundred thouſand Acre Tract in Hunterdon County, the ſaid Farms being elected and choſen out of the Whole of the ſaid Tract, by Virtue of a Purchaſe made of the ſaid Society before they ſold the Remainder th reof: They are very conveniently ſituated, and moſt of them near the Union Iron Works, where there is a ready Market for all Kinds of Produce, &c. Alſo to be lett, The Place cal ed and known by the Name of the Hickory Tavern, about 8 Miles from the ſaid Iron Works, and in the Road to Eaſton, and the Moravian Settlements, being the beſt and moſt convenient Situation for a Tavern on that Road. For further Particulars enquire of Col. John Hackett, at the Union Iron-works, and Anthony White, in New-Brunſwick.

To be LETT for a Term of YEARS,

ALL that Farm or Plantation called and known by the Name of Lawrence's Iſland, lying and being upon Rariton River, in the County of Middleſex, and P ovince of New-Jerſey, about 3 M les from the City of New-Brunſwick, and adjoining to the Plantation and Mills of Mr. Henry Longfield, the Whole containing about 350 Acres of Upland, very well timbe ed, and about 120 Acres of Meadow Land, which yearly produces a very large Burthen of Hay, and might ſtill be conſiderably improved; the P ace is in very good Repair, and has on it a very good Orchard and Garden, a handſome large Houſe, 2 Stories high, a very good Barn, and ſeveral other out Houſes, together with which, and in order to accommodate the Perſon who may incline to leaſe the ſame, will be lett three very good Negroes, who underſtand all the Branches of Farming, and alſo a conſiderable Number of Horſes, Milch Cows, and other Cattle, and ſundry Utenſils of Huſbandry neceſſary for a Farm. The Place is remarkably good for raiſing of Hogs, and Stock of all Kinds, which, by Reaſon of its being ſo near to New Brunſwick, makes it the more valuable, the higheſt ready Money P ice in the Province being generally given at that Place for Stock, and all Manner of Country Produce, which may be tranſported either by Land or Water. For the Terms, and further Particulars, apply to Meſſieurs Lewis Morris, jun. at Flat Buſh, on Long Iſland, Anthony White at New-Brunſwick, and Thomas Lawrence, in Philadelphia.

To be LETT, and entered on the Twelfth of March next,

A Plantation, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, conſiſting of 24 Acres of Land, ſeven of which is good Meadow, and well watered. There is a good Orchard, a large Garden, a great Quantity of Sparagraſs, a good Dwelling houſe, and a Stable. There is likewiſe on the Premiſes a Brick Tenement, and a Garden, which will be lett ſeparately, or altogether, late the Eſtate of Edward Collings deceaſed. For further Particulars, enquire of Margaret Collings, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church Burying Ground, or of Benjamin Bowen, Painter in Moravian Alley.

N. B. A great Variety of graſted Trees to be ſold. ¶

STOLEN on the Third of this inſtant January, at Night, out of the Shop of the Subſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter County, the following Particulars, viz. Three Mens Beaver Hats, about nine Caſtors ſome of which had no Linings or Loops, and one Woman's white Hat. Alſo ſeveral Fox ſkins, Racoon and Muſkrat Skins, ſome of which had the Hair plucked off. Whoever takes up ſaid Thief, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, or if the Goods are found without the Thief, Thirty Shillings, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. All Perſons are deſired to detect any ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall attempt to ſell any ſuch Goods. ☞

RUN away, on the 10th of December laſt, from James Work, of Donegall, Lancaſter County, a Servant Man, named Thomas Rillant, by Trade a Shoemaker, born in Maryland, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pretty well ſet, and well limbed, of a very yellow ſwarthy Complexion, has remarkably black Hair, which is ſometimes tied behind, and ſometimes looſe, and curls a little when looſe: Had on a light or aſh coloured home made Fly Cloth Coat, almoſt new, with carved Pewter Buttons on it, and lined with brown Linſey, a Jacket without Sleeves, patched in the Breaſt with new Bearſkin, light coloured Woollen Breeches, patched on the Knees, grey Woollen Stockings, new Shoes, with ſquare Steel Buckles, a half worn 30 Shilling Hat, and coarſe Linen Shirt. He ſpeaks ſhort Engliſh. His People live near Bohemia Ferry, in Maryland, of the Names of Rilland and Penington, and he is ſuppoſed to be gone that Way, as he was ſeen in Company with ſome of the new Levies from theſe Parts. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, paid by JAMES WORK. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Convenient Houſe and Lot, ſituate on the main Street, in the Town of Penington, in New-Jerſey, which has long been a noted well accuſtomed Tavern, being well provided with Stabling, Out-houſes, and other Conveniencies to accommodate that Buſineſs.

The Houſe is two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms on a Floor, and three additional Leanteau-Rooms below, one of which is built of Stone. The L t contains about twelve Acres, whereon is a good large framed Barn, almoſt new, a good Orchard, and near one Half of the Lot is very good upland Meadow. The whole in very good Repair.

Alſo to be ſold with the above, a Lot of about 25 Acres of Wood land, lying about two Miles diſtant from the Houſe.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes. JONATHAN FURMAN.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at Cheſter-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tueſday, the 20th of March next (being the firſt Day of Court)

A Meſſuage or Tenement (called Townſhoe) commodiouſly ſituated in the ſaid County, on Cheſter River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Cheſter-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement conſiſts of a good Dwelling Houſe, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-houſe, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Granary, and other Out houſes; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Paſture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Veſſel of 2000 Buſhels Burthen may come and load. The Premiſes may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleſton, in the Neighbourhood.

By a ſpecial Power, on Record, from the late Foſter Cunliffe, and Sons, Eſquires. H. CALLISTER.

MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, DEEDS, and other INSTRUMENTS of WRITING, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, late Clerk to RICHARD PETERS, Eſq; Secretary of the Land-Office, at the Houſe that David Barnes lately kept Shop in, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet. Where the ſaid Robert Levers keeps a well ſorted Shop of Dry and Wet Goods, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for ready Money. Tbc.

TO be ſold by SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, a Plantation, within 8 Miles of Philadelphia, in Oxford Townſhip, near the Church, containing 235 Acres, or better, about 100 Acres thereof Wood-land, near 25 Acres of Meadow, a large Orchard of Apples, Cherries and Peach Trees, with a large ſtone-houſe, lately rebuilt, two Stories high, two Rooms on each Floor, and good Cellars, a Milk-houſe, and Well of fine Water, alſo Barns, Stables, and Out-houſes.

Alſo a Lot of Ground in the Northern Liberties, within a Mile of the City, containing about 5 Acres, with two Dwelling-houſes thereon; each Tenement hath a Cellar, two Rooms, about 16 Feet ſquare, a Fire place in each Room, and a Garret. There are alſo a large Garden, a Water well, an Oven, and a young Orchard of grafted Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherry-Trees.

The Purchaſers may enter upon either Place the 25th of Third Month (March) next.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Attwood Shute, Eſq; deceaſed, either by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Adminiſtrators: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by the Subſcribers, who are alone impowered to act. ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, HENRY SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE, *Adminiſtrators.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold extream cheap, for ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, near the Engliſh Church,

CHoice Teneriefe Wines by the Pipe, neat Fowling Pieces, Rappee Snuff in Bottles; with a compleat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods.

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on low terms, for ready money,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and India Goods, among which are a quantity of ſtriped duffils, 7 qr. blankets, rugs, and gunpowder.

Juſt imported in the Philadelphia, Capt. Stuart, from Liverpool, and the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

ISAAC MORRIS, jun.

At his Store, where William Morris, jun. lately kept Store, between Joſeph Saunders's and John M'Michael's,

A Neat Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Season. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

JAMES DUNDAS,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, and next Door to the Sign of the Dial,

AN aſſortment of Scots and Iriſh linen, Iriſh ſheeting, ozenbrigs, blankets in pairs, rugs, thickſets, everlaſtings, buckrams, womens drab and ſcarlet cloth cloaks, playing cards, broade oths, kerſeys, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, black velvet, beaver coating, freezes, ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſtriped linſeys, kendal cottons, mens, youths and boys felt hats, Scots thread, plain, ſpotted an / flowered gauze. Tbc. 8 Ws. ¶

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October laſt, from William Scott, of this City, a ſervant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a luſty well ſet Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large buſhey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkſhire, in England, and ſpeaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with ſmall turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes acroſs, blue Serge Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clumſy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was ſeen going down towards Maryland with another Man, ſuppoſed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, or brings him home to his Maſter, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiddle. ¶

RUN away from *JOHN POTTS*, on Saturday, the Tenth of June laſt, A Negroe Man, named *Hercules*, a likely well ſet Fellow, appears to be about 27 Years of Age; it is not known what Clothes he had on: The under Lid of one of his Eyes is very remarkable, ſhewing Part of the Inſide: He ſpeaks very good Engliſh and Dutch. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to his ſaid Maſter, at Pottſgrove, or to James Hockley, at Mount-Joy Forge, or ſecures him in any Jail or Workhouſe, within this Province, ſhall have *THIRTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Tbctf. JOHN POTTS.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from England, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his ſtore in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, the following goods, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, pepper, lead, ſhot, China paduaſoy, damaſk and taffeties, perſians, bandanoes, great variety of calicoes, Engliſh and India chints, ginghams, 6 qr. 5 qr. and yd. wd. muſlins, India demities, a large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, princes and pomerania linens, calimancoes, durants, tammies, tandems, white and brown buckrams, fine damaſk and diaper table cloths, nankeens, garlix, hutkabacks, blue linens, romals, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain and flowered lawns, ſhaloons, ſcarlet and red ſerges, red, white and ſtriped flannels, fine and coarſe broadcloths, kerſeys, ſtrouds, ſewing ſilks, colour'd threads, common and hard metal pewter, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold, exceeding cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his ſtore, in Water ſtreet, near the Tun Tavern, the following Articles, viz.

SCarlet, blue and cloth coloured naps, bearſkins, red and white flannel, red, blue, green and white halftbicks, kerſeys, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. yd. and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, 3 qr ſtripes, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches cambricks, in pieces and patches, men and womens white, blue and grey worſted hoſe, mens black do. cotton and thread do. childrens motled worſted do. dark ground and other pattern calicoes and cotton, ſhaloons, tammies, buckrams, boys, youths and mens felt hats, New Market ſwitches, half hunters, womens horſewhips, ſingle ſilk caps, men and womens white, waſh and dy'd ſhammy gloves, 3 qr. 7 8ths and ſhort yd. culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk aſſorted, mohair, and ſilk and hair, horſe hair and mohair buttons, white metal and yellow coat and jacket buttons, coloured thread, Scots thread, ſilk laces, tapes, bindings, nonſopretties, ſcarlet and ſtar gartering, pins, ſquare point. Whitechapel, quilting and common needles, ink powder, ſnuff boxes, tobacco boxes, table knives and forks, penknives, cuttoes, piſtol caps, raſors, braſs ink pots, fountain pens, leather ink-pots, compaſs dials, tea ſpoons, awl blades, tacks, ſhoemakers knives, white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, and ſteel do. ivory and horn combs, thimbles, ſleeve buttons, cinnamon, ſhot and lead, and many other things. &c. Tbc. 3 Ws.

To be ſold in the whole, or in Parcels,

ONE Thouſand Acres of unlocated Lands, in the Province of Pennſylvania, derived under an original Proprietary Grant, whereby the Purchaſer or Purchaſers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a ſecure Title to any Overplus Land in his, her or their Poſſeſſion, or to any vacant Land of the like Quantity, in any Part of the ſaid Province, not heretofore located or ſurveyed, &c. ſubject to a low Quitrent. Enquire of *JOHN REILY*, Conveyancer in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. Tbctf.

SCHEME

Of a Lottery erected, and to be drawn on Biles's Iſland, to convert into Money a Tract of Land of Peter Gordon, Eſq; of Middleſex County, in New Jerſey.

THE whole Tract containing 497 Acres, which Tract has been valued and appraiſed by two honeſt Men, Freeholders of the Neighbourhood, being under Oath, who valued it to be worth Twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Proclamation Money. Which ſaid Land, by a late Survey, and Draught thereof, is divided into three Lots; No. 1 is a neat Farm, containing 140 Acres, and has on it a good Dwelling houſe, Barn, Orchard and Garden, with a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow and Timber. Lot No. 2. contains 217 Acres, whereon is ſome improved Land, with a large Quantity of Timber and Meadow Land. Lot No. 3, contains 140 Acres, all Timber and Meadow Land. Said Lottery to conſiſt of 2520 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings Proclamation each, 571 of which are to be Prizes, from which there is to be no Deduction, as 122 £ is to be taken from the whole Lottery, for the Managing thereof, before the Drawing commences, being but a little more than Three per Cent.

	Number of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
Land Prizes.	No. 1	1	of 600 £	is	600 £
	2	1	of 450	is	450
	3	1	of 200	is	200
Caſh Prizes.		1	of 100	is	100
		2	of 50	are	100
		4	of 25	are	100
		5	of 20	are	100
		20	of 10	are	200
		100	of 5	are	500
		436	of 3	are	1308
	571 Prizes,				3658
	1949 Blanks.				
	2520 Tickets, at 30 s. each, is				3780
	Deduct for managing,				122
					3658

The Tickets of ſaid Lottery are to be put into the Boxes on the 20th Day of February next, and then proceed in Drawing till the whole is finiſhed, under the Inſpection of two Juſtices of the Peace, and other reputable Freeholders, all under Oath. Tickets are yet to be had at the Dwelling houſes of Robert Cummings, Henry Moore, and Joſeph Rue, Eſquires, who are appointed Managers. Tickets may alſo be had of John Imlay, Eſq; in Bordentown. Mr. Elias Boudinot, in Prince-town, and Mr. William Norcroſs, in Amwell.

Thoſe Perſons who have any Tickets on their Hands, are deſired to deliver them, or the Money, to the Managers, by the Firſt Day of February next. ⊙

Juſt imported in the Speedwell, Capt. Robinſon, and Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and the Alice, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his Store in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and next door to Doctor Farmer's, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, viz.

GReen, blue and ſcarlet naps, bearſkins, 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. rugs and blankets, blue, ſcarlet and red coarſe broadcloths, white ſwanſkins, white and red flannels, ſtriped linſeys, imboſſed flannels, mens, womens and childrens worſted and yarn hoſe, of all colours, worſted, yarn and cotton caps, men and womens thread and cotton hoſe, calimancoes, tammies, ſhalloons, durants, worſted damaſks, camblets and camblettees, yd. wd. ſtuffs, florettas, ſtarrets, barlicorns, Venetian poplins, bed ſide carpets, druggets, German ſerge, womens cloth cloaks, womens ſhoes, childrens red Morocco leather and black leather ſhoes, ſhot and gunpowder, Weſton's ſnuff, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, writing-paper, ink-powder, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, kenting handkerchiefs, ell wd. and 6 qr. muſlin, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, womens thread, cotton and ſilk mittens, men and womens glazed lamb gloves and mittens, dreſt babies, pepper, mace, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, playing cards, beſt London needles, pins, ſhirt and jacket wire buttons, great variety of ribbons, hard ſilk wig caules, ribbon and croſſing, baladine ſilk of all colours, ſilk caps, womens black velvet, Scotch threads, ſilk and hair bags of buttons, ſilk, hair and common mohair twiſt, men and womens horſewips, 7 8 hs and yd. wd. Iriſh linens 7 8ths, yd. wd. 11 nail yd. and 3-8ths 6-qr. wd. cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, demities, Iriſh ſheetings, cotton counterpanes, thickſets, cotton velvet ſhapes, coloured thread, tapes, white and brown ozenbrigs, garters, cutlary, and ſundry other goods. Tbctf.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 18, 1759. NUMB. 1569.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Uſe of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
15	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	12	are	1200
900	of	8	are	7200
1189 Prizes.		First drawn,		50
3811 Blanks.		Laſt drawn,		51
		The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,		25
		The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,		25
		The Ticket drawn next before the firſt 500,		12
		The Ticket drawn next after the firſt 500,		12
5000 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,				20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is alſo an Advantage, and the Deduction is ſmaller than uſual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the Firſt Day of February next, or ſooner, if ſooner full. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made.

Prize-money not demanded in ſix Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Inſtitution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets are now ſelling by the ſaid Managers, at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

To the Publiſhers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Your publiſhing the following Piece in your next Paper, will oblige many of your Readers. Yours, A. D.

To the PEOPLE of the CHURCH of *ENGLAND*, in and about *Philadelphia*.

IT is a great Pleaſure to me to find that you are about building a Church for divine Service, according to the Rites and Uſages of the Church of England, as by Law eſtabliſhed; and that it is now become an Act of the Congregation, by their Veſtry; by this Means Unanimity and Peace may be ſecured, agreeable to the Nature and Frame of the Church of England, which is naturally one, and admits not of Plurality or Diviſion.---To ſay an independant Church of England, is a Soleciſm in Speech, and an Abſurdity. As I take this for granted, I ſhall not enlarge thereon; but ſhould be exceeding glad, if the following Hints prove inſtrumental towards ſtimulating your Minds in Favour of this ſo laudable an Undertaking, that being the ſole Motive for my thus accoſting you. And I make no Doubt, but your Candor will prevail with you, to let the good Intention atone for any Want of Elegance, or Accuracy, in the Performance.

All who are well acquainted with our Circumſtances in this City, are fully convinced of the Neceſſity of more Churches; we are continually loſing our People for want of them, for there is ſcarce a Family, even of thoſe who have Seats in our preſent Church, have Room for Half their Number; by this Means we dwindle away, and there are great Numbers who, after they come here from other Parts, for want of Opportunity to worſhip in their own Way, or Manner, join with other Profeſſions, or go to no Place of Worſhip at all, this is the Caſe, not only here, but all the Province over; a Matter worthy the Conſideration of the Hierarchy, and of the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts; but I wave ſaying any more on this Remark, as a particular Diſſertation on the State of our Church throughout the Province is not here intended.---The above Conſideration, alone, one would think ſufficient Incitement for our own Members to open their Hearts and Purſes, and to join chearfully in this ſo neceſſary and pious a Work.

The publick Worſhip of God is, undoubtedly, a moral Duty, and the Bleſſings of Heaven have attended thoſe Nations, who have been faithful in its Performance; as it is generally the Effect of real Virtue in the Individuals, ſo, on the contrary, when private Vice prevails, the Effect naturally is, that the Worſhip of God is neglected, and His Sabbaths profaned. And, although it is a grievous Thing it ſhould be ſo, yet this is too much our Caſe; for, notwithſtanding that we have good Laws of the Province, to ſecure the proper Obſervance of Sunday, yet are they ſhamefully broken by the Rabble, and by People of Credit alſo; and, perhaps, by none more than by thoſe who call themſelves Members of the Church of England; for which, while there is a Want of Churches to go to, they have ſome Kind of Excuſe.

Let us therefore heartily endeavour to extirpate theſe ſo great Evils, by contributing bountifully to this good Work, not in that penurious Manner, in which ſome have acted on former like Occaſions, but with a cordial and fervent Generoſity; for the Work is large, and of what Importance will it be to us, when we come to die, whether we have Fifty or a Hundred Pounds, more or leſs, in our Bags, to leave, perhaps, to ſome extravagant Heir, to ſquander away?--Charity, it is ſaid, ſhall cover the Multitude of Sins; and, ſurely, that is the beſt Kind of Charity which contributes to the Salvation of Souls; and, no Doubt, the publick Worſhip of God, rightly performed, is one of the proper Means to attain that End.

When any of the Societies of our diſſenting Brethren think it neceſſary, they can ſoon build, or rebuild, a Meeting-houſe, or Church; this is not meerly becauſe they are ſo much richer than we, but they have the Thing more at Heart, they are zealous, and ſet about it with Ardour and Alacrity, and perſevere in that Spirit until they have compleated it; in this they ſhame us of the Eſtabliſhment; and, in this, their Example is worthy our Imitation; and yet, if we ſhould aſk their Help, I doubt not but many of them would chearfully lend it; one Congregation in particular acknowledges that our Bounty to their Building, amounted to a very conſiderable Sum; theſe, therefore, if called on, will think themſelves in Gratitude bound to make ſome Retaliation. I believe they are heartily welcome to that Beneficence, but, then, let the ſame good Spirit now prevail, in a proper Proportion; as this is a Work of our own, let us act like Men inſpired with a becoming Zeal, and cordial Love, for the Good of our Church; let us look on this Buſineſs as the Cauſe of God, and of his Religion; and, then, we ſhall ſoon do the Work ourſelves.

We have a numerous Offspring growing up, whoſe Souls, it is to be hoped, may be filled with a true Love for that holy Religion which we profeſs; if this Work is not done, theſe may be ſcattered, as Sheep having no Shepherd; but if it be ſpeedily finiſhed, they may be kept in Order, and, in due Time, acquire ſuch a Frame of Mind, as to be able to ſay with the Pſalmiſt, *How amiable are thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hoſts!--My Soul longeth, yea even fainteth for the Courts of the Lord;---for a Day in thy Courts, is better than a Thouſand.---I will come into thy Houſe in the Multitude of thy Mercy; and in thy Fear will I worſhip towards thy holy Temple.*

It is a Satisfaction to every Well-wiſher to our Church, to ſee that there is now a fair Proſpect of this Work's going on, with all convenient Speed: The Honourable the Proprietaries have been pleaſed to give a commodious Lot of Ground to build the Church upon; the Reverend Mr. Sturgeon has lately preached an excellent Sermon on this Occaſion, which, no Doubt, will have its deſired Effect on all that heard it; the Veſtry has appointed a Number of worthy Perſons to take Subſcriptions, and collect Monies, for building the ſaid intended Church, who are to have the Care and Management of building and finiſhing the ſame. This Committee have agreed with a Workman to do the Whole, whoſe known Abilities make all Apology for employing him unneceſſary. The Work is begun, and the Foundation above Ground already, and it is intended to finiſh as faſt as poſſible. A conſiderable Progreſs is made in the Contributions, and many Perſons have ſhewn their warm Deſires for having the Work compleated, by giving largely; whoſe Examples, no Doubt, will be chearfully followed by all our People.

It muſt be allowed, that a generous Spirit hath appeared among us, on ſeveral Occaſions; nor do I think we come ſhort of any City in America, in Publick-ſpiritedneſs, our Circumſtances conſidered; yet is it alſo true, that our Generoſity has flowed out in ſome Things for our Pleaſure and Divertiſement, which had little Tendency towards the Advancement of either Religion or Morality; which Things, though of no very great Uſe, have, within a few Years, coſt us what would pay for building more Churches than one: And that this Spirit, when turned into a more proper and uſeful Channel, will exert itſelf with the ſame Vigour and Chearfulneſs, appears from the Part we bore in thoſe excellent Foundations the Academy and Hoſpital; and now here is another Opportunity to do what is as neceſſary as either of them, and which, I hope, will meet with Enlargements of the ſame bountiful Diſpoſition, ſo as to enable the Committee to go on with Spirit.

And what is there that we can do better to ſhew forth the Thankfulneſs of our Hearts to the Almighty, for his Mercies lately extended to us?--What a Bleſſing ſhould we think it, to have the Liberty to build a Church to worſhip in, were we under any Government that reſtrained us? We ſhould, on having Licence granted us, then be like the Iſraelites, when Cyrus, King of Perſia, allowed them to go and rebuild their Temple; as we are told in the Book of Ezra,---*Then roſe up the Chief of the Fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the Prieſts and Levites, with all th'ſe whoſe Spirit God had raiſed to go up to build the Houſe of the Lord at Jeruſalem; and all they that were about them, ſtrengthened their Hands with Veſſels of Silver, and with Gold, with Goods, with Beaſts, and with precious Things.*---And after they came to Jeruſalem, it is ſaid, *the People there alſo gave, after their Ability, unto the Treaſurer of the Work, Three Score and one Thouſand Drams of Gold, and Five Thouſand Pounds of Silver, and Abundance of other Things.*------And, my dear Breturen, as you who have not yet contributed, will ſoon be viſited by ſome of the Committee for your Benevolence, I beſeech you to manifeſt your good Will to this neceſſary Work, by the Generoſity of your Subſcriptions. It will require a large Sum, as it is to be an elegant, although plain Building; the Shell of the Houſe is ninety Feet long, and ſixty Feet broad, which, with its Cupola, is to be compleatly finiſhed on the Outſide, and the Inſide ready for the Plaiſterer, for the Sum of Two Thouſand Three Hundred and Ten Pounds, and finiſhing the Inſide will, probably, coſt about a Thouſand Pounds more.---Never, in ſuch a City as this, was a Church more wanted; the Wardens of the preſent Church have continual Applications for Seats, and none are to be had; great Numbers of our People are therefore obliged to content themſelves without the Comfort of the publick Worſhip in the Manner they chooſe, the Conſequence of which is too obvious to need repeating, and this alone is the Motive which prompted them to attempt this Work. Alas, what would become of the Multitude of our Children, who, in a few Years, may be grown up, married, and have as numerous a Poſterity? If we had Churches enough, and good Miniſters to perform their Duties in them, we ſhould be the moſt numerous of any other People; for look into almoſt all the other Congregations throughout moſt of the Province, you will find Numbers who have been once of the Church, but, for want of Churches and Miniſters, have fallen in with others, rather than go no where; and moſt of our diſſenting Brethren, who are moderate, think more favourably of our Church than of any, ſave their own. Be liberal then my Friends in this Act of Piety, and if it is done by you in ſuch a Spirit, as ſuch a Work requires, who knoweth but it may, in ſome Meaſure, tend to draw down more of God's Mercies upon us, who ſeemed lately to have a Controverſy with our Land; and is it improbable that one Part of the Cauſe thereof, might be the Neglect and Contempt of his Worſhip?

Let it then be no longer ſaid, that our People neglect this Duty for want of Churches to repair to; remember what is ſaid in the Bible, *Honour the Lord with thy Subſtance, and with the firſt Fruits of thine Increaſe, ſo ſhall thy Barns be filled with Plenty, and thy Preſſes ſhall burſt out with new Wine.* Conſider what Pleaſure it will be for us, when our Heads are adorned with Silver Locks, to ſee theſe Houſes of God filled with thoſe who have deſcended from our Loyns; and that we, and the Children which God hath given us, are worſhipping and praiſing him together in the Church Militant here in Earth, in Hopes to gain Admittance hereafter into the Church Triumphant in Heaven.

I would fain conclude with warmly recommending to you a true Chriſtian Love and Unity. When I reflect on that pure Harmony which ought to ſubſiſt among People of the ſame Church, it brings to my Mind that beautiful Paſſage in Milton, where he is deſcribing the ſeraphick Entertainment of the bleſſed Spirits above, with a Part of which I chooſe to conclude.

No ſooner had th' Almighty ceas'd, but all
The Multitude of Angels, with a Shout
Loud as from Numbers without Numbers, ſweet
As from bleſt Voices, uttering Joy, Heav'n rang
With Jubilee, and loud Hoſanna's fill'd
Th' eternal Regions--------
------Then crown'd again their golden Harps, they took
Harps over tun'd, that glittering by their Side
Like Quivers hung, and with Preamble ſweet
Of charming Symphony they introduce
Their ſacred Song, and waken Raptures high,
No Voice exempt, no Voice but well could join
Melodious Part, ſuch Concord is in Heaven.

I am your Friend and humble Servant,
PHILADELPHUS.

N. B. As there are many People of the Church of England, whoſe Names are not in our Church Liſt, it is hoped that if any ſuch ſhould be omitted, they will not think it a Slight, but owing to the above Reaſon, and if they pleaſe to bring their Benevolence to the Church Wardens, or to Mr. Joſeph Sims, Treaſurer, or any others of the Committee, it will be thankfully received.

This Day is publiſhed, for the Month of December, *and to be continued Monthly,*

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THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE; being a Conſervatory for ſuch Pieces of Literature, Wit, and uſeful Knowledge, as may merit the general Notice of Mankind. Containing Hiſtory, Poetry, ſelect Eſſays, and an hiſtorical Chronicle of public Tranſactions and uncommon Events; with the moſt material News, both foreign and domeſtic.

The AUTHOR *embraces this Opportunity to pay his Compliments to his kind Subſcribers, and hopes for a Continuance of that Encouragement with which they have hitherto favoured his Magazine. And, by way of Gratification, he thinks he cannot more oblige his Readers than by aſſuring them, that he hath, at a conſiderable Expence, procured the moſt early Intelligence from* Europe, *that can be collected from authentick News Papers, Monthly Magazines, and the beſt wrote Pamphlets, to render the Work uſeful and entertaining.*

Subſcriptions will continue to be taken in by J. Parker, at Woodbridge, in New-Jerſey, Parker and Weyman, in New-York; Mr. Thomas Combe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Parker and Company, in New-Haven; Mr. J. Franklin, in Rh. Iſland; Mr. B. Mecom, in Boſton; Meſſ. W. Ouke, F. Braſier, and A. Gordon, in Middleſex; Meſſ. J. Taylor, J. Wardell, T. Leonard, G. Wall, and Dr. Newell, in Monmouth; Meſſ. Uzal Ogden, and M. Williamſon, in Eſſex; Meſſ. Van Norden, and E. Boudinott, in Somerſet; Meſſ. H. Paxſon, H. Hartſhorne, J. Borden, jun. and J. Cox, in Burlington; Mr. R. Friend

Price

Price and Capt. Denny, in Glouceſter; Dr. Budd, in Salem; Meſſ. A. Seyrs and A. Moore, in Cumberland; Meſſ. A. Leaming and J. Spicer, in Cape-May; Meſſ. M. Ryerſon, S. Johnſon, D. Waldron, and J. Furman, in Hunterdon; and Col. Ford, in Morris.

By Captain Appowen, in a ſhort Paſſage from Liſbon, we have the following material Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 24

THIS Morning a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office, with Letters from Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, dated the 16th Inſtant, from Dreſden, importing:

That on the 14th, at Four in the Morning, the Right Wing of the Pruſſian Army, encamped at Hoch-kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Auſtrians, and put into ſome Confuſion; but that the brave Reſiſtance made by the Regiments of the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Pruſſia, gave Time to the reſt of the Troops to get under Arms; and that the King of Pruſſia coming in Perſon to that Part of the Army, the Enemy was repulſed. His Pruſſian Majeſty afterwards thought proper to remove his Camp from Hoch-kirch, and retire with his Right Wing towards Budiſſin; ſo that the Poſt it now occupies is between Budiſſin and Weiſſenburg, with the Head Quarters at Doebruchutz.

Marſhal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunſwick were unfortunately killed in the Confuſion at the Beginning of the Action. Prince Maurice of Deſſau, and Major General Geiſt, are ſlightly wounded. During the whole Time his Pruſſian Majeſty expoſed himſelf to the greateſt Dangers.

The ſame Letters bring an Account, that the Ruſſians, after having failed in a ſecond Aſſault on the Fortreſs of Colberg, had raiſed the Siege thereof. And that General Hulſhen, who was detached from Prince Henry's Army againſt General Haddick, has taken Freyburg,

From General Oberg's Camp at Gunterſheim, October 12.

The Succours ſent by M. de Contades to the Prince de Soubiſe, encamped the 8th Inſtant under the Cannon of Caſſel, near the French Army. General Oberg, who, ever ſince the 25th paſt, viz. from the Time he arrived near Caſſel, had been deſirous of attacking the French, but prevented from doing it, by the Difficulty of the Ground they occupied, and which they had made ſtronger by all poſſible Care, could not doubt, but that the French Army, which was reinforced, would endeavour immediately to enter upon Action. He could have wiſhed to avoid ſtanding upon the Defenſive, but the Superiority of the Enemy, joined with the Advantage of their Poſition, did not allow him either to paſs the Fulde above Caſſel, and ſo to ſeparate himſelf from the Weſer, and from his Subſiſtence, or to riſk the Loſs of all by a hazardous Attack; he reſolved therefore to keep the advantageous Poſt which he had taken near Sanderhauſen, and take Advantage of the leaſt Motion the Enemy might make. In the mean while, the Prince de Soubiſe marched his Army the 9th in the Morning on the Side of Neuemuhl, leaving all his Tents ſtanding. He made different Motions all that Day, and in the Evening took Poſſeſſion of the Camp near the Waldau, from Caſſel to Oberkausfungen, towards which Place his Right Wing extended. General Oberg, whoſe Army was under Arms, was in Hopes of being attacked: But the Motions of the French were made at a Diſtance, upon Eminences divided by hollow Ways; and as the Superiority of the Prince de Soubiſe enabled him to ſend a large Detachment towards Witzenhauſen, and to get round us by the Road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous Conſequence, General Oberg's Care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th, at Four in the Morning, and paſſing by the Village of Landwernhagen, intended to encamp behind Lutternberg. The March was unmoleſted, but the French were prepared to follow us; and, inſtead of encamping, General Oberg formed his Troops in order of Battle. The Right was to the Fulde, the Left to a Thicket upon an Eminence, where five 6 Pound Pieces were placed. The Cavalry ſupported the Wings in a third Line. The Village of Lutternberg was behind us, and a ſtrong riſing Ground on the Side of the Village was furniſhed with four 12 Pound Pieces.

By Seven in the Morning the Head of the French Army, which had followed us by the Way of Landwernhagen, cannonaded our Troops without much Effect at the Time they were forming. Immediately afterwards we ſaw a conſiderable Body of Troops file off at a Diſtance from our Left, which Body marching towards Schelſtein, might be able to get Poſſeſſion of an Eminence covered with Wood, and take us in Flank and Rear, or paſs by Nienhagen to Munden; our Hunters were on that Side, and routed them; and as General Oberg had detached Major-General Zaſtrow of the Brunſwick Troops, with two Battalions of the ſecond Line, ſuſtained by four Squadrons, the French, whom our People attacked with their Bayonets, were obliged to quit the Wood again, and retire to ſome Diſtance. But they puſhed forward ſtill more Troops, as well Infantry as Cavalry, and having paſſed by Landwernhagen, they poſted their Left towards the Fulde, their Right extended far beyond our Left; and they planted in their Front more than thirty Pieces of Cannon,

General Oberg made every poſſible Diſpoſition for oppoſing the Enemy vigorouſly in every Part. The whole ſecond Line was employed both in reinforcing Major-General Zaſtrow with four Battalions and four Squadrons, and in ſupplying two Battalions, ſupported by two Squadrons of Dragoons, which were placed behind a thin Wood, lying between our Left and Major-General Zaſtrow, through which the Enemy might have come and attacked us; beſides that, that little Body of Troops might fall upon the French Flank, which outlined our Left.

The Day was ſpent in theſe Diſpoſitions, when, at Four in the Afternoon, the French began a very briſk Cannonading; which however, by Reaſon of the Situation, did but little Execution, and in the ſame Inſtant they fell with a ſtrong Body upon Major-General Zaſtrow. Their firſt Line was compoſed of Infantry, which Major-General Zaſtrow attacked with the Bayonet, and routed; but it was ſupported by a conſiderable Line of Cavalry, which, taking our Infantry in Front and Flank, broke it the Moment that it had repulſed the French Infantry. Our eight Squadrons attacked the Enemy's Cavalry, and broke ſome Squadrons of it; but their Number encreaſed, and came upon us from the Wood. The French Infantry, which had not been engaged, came on. Ours had been partly broken, the Remainder was obliged to retreat, but did it in good Order. The French then came out almoſt upon the Back of the firſt Line, they placed the Cannon which they had with them, at the ſame Time that all the reſt of their Army was in Motion towards us. The Moment was critical; General Oberg, who had conſtantly given his Directions with admirable Compoſure, commanded a Retreat, which was made in excellent Order quite up to the Wood, where the Defile, which leads to Munden, begins. The French, inſtead of puſhing us with their Cavalry, which was ſo greatly ſuperior, continued firing upon us with their Artillery, which they brought on very briſkly, under the Conduct of the Duke de Broglio. Some of the Shot falling among our Troops, near the Defile, the Horſe threw themſelves into it precipitately. The Artillery and Ammunition Waggons coming down in Haſte, broke down, and were overturned. The Battalion filed off: Three or four of them formed themſelves before the Opening of the Defile. Night came on, the whole paſſed the Defile, marching through Munden, and lay all the Night under Arms, on the other Side of the Weſer, in the little Plain near Ginpen. In our Retreat through the Defile we were followed by the Huſſars only, who were driven back by the Battalion of Bukeburgh. When the whole Army had paſſed Munden by Midnight, we ſaw in the Woods upon the Eminences ſome Fires, by which we judged the Enemy, who had purſued us thro' the Defile, were about 3 or 4000 Men.

The Sick and Wounded were carried from Munden, but a very ſmall Quantity of Hay and Straw. General Oberg withdrew the Garriſon, and Yeſterday the 11th, at Day-break, we marched and encamped here, near Gunterſheim, without having our Rear at all moleſted.

We cannot as yet make any certain Eſtimate of our Loſs in Wounded and Slain. It is thought not to be conſiderable, and that it does not exceed the Number of 1000 Men. The Regiments of Iſenbourg and Canitz have ſuffered the moſt, and are almoſt ruined. The French had the Advantage of a very great Superiority, for tho' their Officers, whom we have taken Priſoners, talk of 50,000 Men, it is certain they, at the loweſt Computation, exceeded 30,000, the Saxon Corps having been augmented by a large Detachment under M. de Chevert, and afterwards by the Troops under the Command of Meſſ. de Fitz-James and Chabot. It appears that their Capital Point was to get between us and Munden; for, beſides the unſucceſsful Attempt to do it, which they had made on the 9th of October, they detached on the 10th, even in the Midſt of the Action, a Body of 5 or 6000 Men to this Side of the Fulde, to try the Fords behind us, which we kept guarded.

Peterſburg, Sept. 28. The Empreſs has appointed Field Marſhal Butterlin commander in chief of her army in the Marche of Brandenburgh, in the room of General Fermer.

Frankfort, Oct. 14. We are aſſured the Ruſſians have received orders to go into winter quarters, and that they are going to give each ſoldier in their army a good warm great coat, and a pair of boots. Thoſe troops are ſtill under the command of Gen. Fermer at Soldin; but, it is ſaid, he has orders to advance again towards Brandenbourg.

Paris, Oct. 17. As the Engliſh are getting ready another formidable armament to avenge the blood of their countrymen that were ſlain at the affair of St. Cas, and we know not againſt what part of our coaſts they intend to level their revenge, we are putting ourſelves every where in a good poſture of defence; but more particularly at St. Malo's, as we are afraid the enemy have a deſign upon that port.

Genoa, Oct. 11. The King of Pruſſia was very near being taken the 5th inſt. by a body of Auſtrians, who were on the point of ſurrounding him on an eminence, where he went to ſee ſome cannon planted: But he juſt got away in time upon the horſe of a major of artillery, accompanied by an adjutant and ſome huſſars: But of his eſcort, and the party that occupied the poſt of Biſhoffswerda, few eſcaped.

Breſt, Oct. 2. The Squadron fitting out here conſiſts of the Hector and Courageux, of 74 guns each; the Sage, the Valiant, the Prothee, and the Achilles of 64 Guns; the Amphion of 50, the Zephir frigate of 34, the Sirene, the Fleur de-lys, and the Sauvage of 30; and it is expected it will be joined by two more ſhips of the Line. This ſquadron, which will ſoon be ready to ſail, is to be commanded by M. de Roquefeuille, and is thought to be deſigned for our American iſlands. As it is imagined our men of war that are at Quebeck will not winter there, we expect news of them very ſoon.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 29. The Empreſs perſiſting in the reſolution ſhe has taken of exactly fulfilling her engagements with her allies, has declared, to render the operations of her army againſt Brandenbourg more effectual, ſhe will augment, it with 40,000 freſh troops.

Paris, Oct. 21. A Courier is juſt arrived at our court from Madrid, with advice that his catholic Majeſty is ſo ill that his life is apprehended to be in danger.

Vienna, Oct. 18. According to the accounts received from Marſhal Daun of the victory the 14th inſt. His Excellency had in his hands in the evening after the battle 80 pieces of cannon, 20 colours and ſtandards, and 1500 priſoners, and the whole Pruſſian camp. The enemy had 6000 killed and wounded in the action. Our loſs is between 3 and 4000. Among our ſlain is M. de Thiennes, Colonel of the regiment of Old Lowenſtein dragoons; an officer of great merit. The Generals Marquis d'Aynſe, Count Brown, Baron Siſkowitz and Count Herbeſtein, are wounded, as is likewiſe Colonel Brown, and this latter ſo dangerouſly, that it is thought he cannot recover.

From the London Gazette, October 31.

An authentic relation of what has paſſed at the King of Pruſſia's army ſince the battle of Zorndorff, till the action of the 14th of October, 1758.

Berlin, Oct. 21. The body of troops under the King left the camp of Blumberg the 2d of September, and joined the army, which was coming under the command of the Margrave Charles from Sileſia, the 9th at Groſſenhayn. On the 10th they marched on the heights between Moritzbourg and Dreſden; after which we pitched our camp at Schonberg; the enemy had theirs at Stolpen. They had detached General Laudohn to Fiſchbach, from whence he was diſlodged by General Retzow. We made near 300 of the enemy priſoners. General Retzow encamped at Fiſchbach, after which our army made a motion to the left, and marched to Ramenau. This obliged the Prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen: Two days after we diſlodged General Laudohn from an eminence, which we were deſirous of occupying, and encamped at Biſchofswerda. Marſhal Daun thought proper to make a march on his right, and then encamped in the mountains of Wilten. The King had previouſly given orders to General Retzow to take poſt at Bautzen, and in conſequence of the enemy's motions, our army marched thither, while General Retzow puſhed as far as Weiſſenberg. The Prince of Dourlach had poſted himſelf upon the height of Arenſdorff, and Marſhal Daun was encamped at Kittlitz. The King's army marched to Hoch-kirchen, from whence he diſlodged the Auſtrians, and poſted himſelf upon the eminences, which extend from Hoch-kirchen towards Grodlitz. In the night between the 13th and 14th Marſhal Daun ordered an attack to be made on our right; and as the night was extremely dark, and the fog very thick, the Pandours having diſlodged our free battalions, which were at the very extremity of our flank, by that means ſlipped into the village, and ſet it on fire, and thereby obliged the battalions, which had covered the ſides of it, to abandon it, and retire farther. The Auſtrians attempted ſeveral time to paſs thro' it, but were repulſed both by our infantry and cavalry. General Retzow was at the ſame time attacked by the Prince of Dourlach; but after he had repulſed the enemy, and taken 300 priſoners, he was coming to join the army, the left of which was attacked at the time they received orders to reinforce the right, which was done by the whole, except the battalion of Kneit, which, having advanced too far in repelling the enemy, could not join the army again, and was obliged to lay down their arms. The poſt on the right was maintained from half an hour after four till ten, when the army received orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the poſt of Biertitz and Dobreſchutz. We have loſt Marſhal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunſwick, whom we cannot ſufficiently regret. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded; and as he was going to Bautzen in a coach, was made priſoner. General Geiſt is wounded in the arm, and Major General Crockow of the Cuiraſſiers, in the ſhoulder. The King, the Margrave, and all the Generals, who were in the action, have either received contuſions, or had their Horſes wounded. We cannot as yet make an exact eſtimate of our loſs, but it may be depended on, the whole does not exceed 3000 men. Night prevented the regiments on the right from ſtriking their tents, by which we were greatly incommoded, and they conſequently loſt: But theſe are misfortunes which are ſometimes unavoidable in the chances of war. We have about 500 of the enemy priſoners, among whom is the General Marquis de Vitteleſchi. We hope ſoon to give the public better news.

We may add, to this account, that ſince it was written our loſs has greatly decreaſed by the return of a great number of ſoldiers, who were ſeparated from their corps during the engagement. The loſs of the enemy greatly exceeds ours.

The Ruſſian army has lately left Stargard, and directs its march precipitately thro' Reetz and Kalies, two towns in the New Marche, upon the frontiers of Poland.

LONDON.

October 21, Six Regiments of Horſe are under Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march for Embarkation, on a Day's Notice.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated October 19.

"There never was greater Expedition uſed in equipping a Fleet, than there has been in that of Commodore Keppel. Yeſterday Howard's Regiment embarked hence, and the Tranſports ſailed to Southampton to take in another; a third Regiment will embark at Plymouth, and a great Number of Marines are already on board. The Commodore made a Signal to unmoor, and it is generally thought will ſail this Day or To-morrow, in the Torbay, of 74 Guns, with the Naſſau, of 70 Guns, Fougeux, 64, Panther 60, and Prince Edward 40 Guns; with ſeveral Frigates, Bomb Veſſels, Fire-ſhips, and Tranſports.

"Capt. Robert Hughes, in the Norfolk, is appointed a Commodore of ſeveral Men of War, which will be equipt immediately on the Departure of Commodore Keppel's Squadron."

The Ruſſians, who are naturally ſuperſtitious, are extremely ſtruck with the Loſs of their Man of War, which blew up lately, and out of whoſe Crew there was not a Soul ſaved.

In a Letter received by a Merchant at Amſterdam from his Correſpondent at Stettin. it is aſſured that the Swediſh Troops, under the Command of Count Hamilton, had poſitive Orders from the Court of Sweden to be ready to embark immediately, in order to return home.

Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that a Report prevailed there that Marſhal Daun had been ſent for to Vienna, to give an Account of his Conduct, and particularly, of his Motives for not attacking the Army of Prince Henry, which he might eaſily have defeated, and by that Means made himſelf Maſter of all Saxony.

A private Letter by the laſt Dutch Mail adviſes, that the French Fleet at Breſt attempted to ſail from thence, but found themſelves ſo cloſely blocked up by the Engliſh, that there was no getting out without coming to an Engagement with them, which they thought proper to avoid, and therefore put back again.

An Engliſh Privateer, of 28 Guns, and upwards of 70 Men, is taken by the Felicite, a French Frigate, who carried her into Rochfort the 28th ult.

Oct. 24. It is ſaid that ſeveral Princes of Germany are diſguſted with ſome of the Proceedings of the Court of Vienna, and its Allies, and are reſolved to withdraw their Contingents.

We are credibly informed that General Bligh has reſigned; and that Major General Waldegrave is to have the Command of General Bligh's Regiment of Horſe.

Yeſterday Orders were ſent to Portſmouth to expedite the Armaments fitting out there for the ſeveral Expeditions againſt the French.

A general Survey is ordered to be made of the preſent Conditions of the Fortifications of all the Forts and Garriſons in this Kingdom, with an Eſtimate of the Charge of maintaining each, in order to be laid before the parliament.

October 26. According to ſome private accounts of the action on the 14th inſt. between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians, Marſhal Keith had three horſes ſhot under him before he was killed, and the King of Pruſſia was twice diſmounted; and upon the whole, the Affair is looked upon as a prelude to a general engagement.

The French army under the Prince of Soubiſe, according to ſeveral letters, are preparing to take up their winter quarters in the landgraviate of Heſſe Caſſel; but before that is effected, in all human probability, another engagement muſt enſue.

Letters from Madrid by way of Genoa, of the 30th of September, confirm, that his Catholick Majeſty continued very ill, had been blooded twice, and that his brother, the Infant Don Lewis, tranſacts all publick buſineſs during his indiſpoſition.

Several flat bottom boats are ordered to be built at his Majeſty's yard at Woolwich with all expedition.

We hear that two grand expeditions are to be undertaken early in the ſpring, the ſeaſon being too far advanced

for putting the ſame into execution at this time, on account of the extraordinary preparations required to be made for the ſame.

Oct. 28. They write from Portſmouth, that Commodore Hughes ſailed on Wedneſday after poſt, with four men of war of the line, and two frigates, under his command; and that they were to ſtop at Plymouth, and there be joined by four ſhips of the line more, and ſome bombs. It is likewiſe ſaid, that they have on board 6000 land forces, and that they are either bound for Martineco or Guadaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated October 26.

"On Monday afternoon ſailed from Spithead to St. Helens his Majeſty's ſhips Royal George, Magnanime, and Alcide, and the ſame evening proceeded to the Bay.

"On Wedneſday morning arrived at St. Helens, from London, two bomb-ketches, which are to join the Fleet which is going to the Weſt-Indies.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe arrived at Spithead a few days ago, and brings word, that off Oſtend, in company with an Engliſh frigate, ſhe fell in with the Belleiſle privateer of 40 guns, and a frigate of 32; that they had a running fight of above 3 hours; and that the French got into Oſtend in a very ſhattered condition. A few days before this action, the above French veſſel fell in with Capt. Lockhart, but ſhewed him her beſt heels, and got into Oſtend.

"Our troops embarked with the greateſt willingneſs. Never was there known a greater inſtance of emulation than reigns amongſt the troops on this expedition. Every thing has concurred to the ſpeedy equipment of the fleet, which, with the almoſt inconceivable Satisfaction of the land and ſea forces, gives a good omen of ſucceſs, and which, under providence, we have great reaſon to hope."

By all accounts from France, it is conjectured there, that the Engliſh are determined ſoon to make a deſcent between Calais and Boulogne; and the French Guards that were ordered to return to Paris from Flanders, have received counter orders, and are to remain along the coaſt in winter quarters.

Laſt night was held a grand council at Kenſington, when a meſſenger was diſpatched to Gen. Yorke at the Hague, with an anſwer to the remonſtrances made by the Dutch Miniſter, in regard to the behaviour of Engliſh privateers.

It is reported that Vice Admiral Knowles will ſpeedily be ſent out with a ſtrong ſquadron, and ſeveral engineers, on a ſecret expedition.

Several tranſports are taken up in his Majeſty's ſervice, to carry proviſions, ſtores, &c. to Louiſbourg.

Oct. 31. By ſome private letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that Mr. Keith, the Britiſh miniſter, continued his negociations at that court for bringing about an accommodation between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia; but that at preſent ſhe ſeemed to incline to make good her engagements with the Queen of Hungary.

It is ſaid an expreſs is arrived from Admiral Boſcawen, with advice that the ſaid Admiral and Sir Charles Hardy, on their return from America with four ſhips of the line, and one frigate, fell in with five French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, and engaged them, and were lying by in the night, in order to renew the fight next morning; this has happened off the Lizard; and as the French were clean, being juſt come out of Breſt, Admiral Boſcawen diſpatched a frigate to Plymouth, deſiring an immediate reinforcement, and that ſome ſhips might ſlip out at the ſame time, and ſteer for Breſt, to intercept the French ſquadron, in caſe they ſhould make for that port after the engagement was over. In the paſſage Admiral Boſcawen parted company from three ſhips that came away with him.

The Venus man of war has taken a ſnow privateer, and ſent her into Plymouth. The Venus was left in chace of a privateer of 36 guns, who took the above ſnow.

They write from Paris, that the French King has recalled the Archbiſhop of Paris; and there has been a revolution in Sweden.

Letters from Pomerania import, that a large body of Swedes, which lately poſſeſſed Anclam, and other towns in that country, but driven from thence by the Pruſſian troops under General Wiedel, were marched thence, in order to act in conjunction with the Ruſſians, who were aſſembling an army of 40,000 Men on the Side of the Viſtula.

They write from Landſberg, that General Dohna having received intelligence that the Ruſſians were in motion towards his army, had prepared every thing ready to receive them.

By private letters we hear, that a fever, attended with the flux, is very riſe among the Engliſh forces in Germany, and many die daily.

November 2. The Prince de Lichtenſtein was taken priſoner by Marſhal Keith two days before the unhappy affair of the 14th. The Marſhal, who was going with a large convoy to the King's army, was attacked on the route by 3000 Pandours, and 30 ſquadrons of huſſars and dragoons, whom he bravely repulſed, and took ſeveral officers priſoners, beſides the prince above-mentioned.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, October 31.

"Capt. Laforey, in the Echo frigate, arrived yeſterday, and when he left Admiral Boſcawen, he was engaged with ſix large French ſhips of war of the line, and a frigate, ſuppoſed to be outward bound ſhips of Breſt. The Admiral had only his own ſhip, the Namure, of 90 Guns, the Royal William, Sir Charles Hardy, of 84 guns, the Somerſet, Capt. Edward Hughes, of 70 guns, the Bienfaiſant, of 64 guns (with jury maſts, and very little ammunition) three frigates, and a fireſhip. The French, when Capt. Laforey left the Admiral, did not ſeem inclinable to fight. The Admiral was bearing down in the Namure on the Fr. Commodore, and the Royal William and Somerſet had begun the attack on two others. We have impatiently expected news, but in vain, tho' the Wind has blown ſtrongly fair. We are in great pain on account of the Admiral's inferiority, but truſt greatly on his courage and conduct. Admiral Holmes immediately victualled and fitted the Orford, Lancaſter, and Monmouth, to put to ſea at an hour's warning."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated October 29.

"A maſter of a veſſel is arrived here, who ſays, that on the 27th inſtant he left Admiral Boſcawen, with four men of war of the line, ſmartly engaged with ſeven French men of war; and ſays, that one of the Engliſh men of war appeared to him to be in a ſhattered condition."

'Tis ſaid an expreſs arrived yeſterday from Prince Ferdinand, with an account that he had intirely defeated the French, killed 6000, and taken a great number of priſoners; the Marquis of Granby, at the head of the Inniſkilling, and another regiment of dragoons, attacked the French horſe ſword in hand, and cut them all to pieces.

Yeſterday evening the Purſer of the Onſlow Indiaman, came to the Eaſt India houſe, with the agreeable news of her ſafe arrival at Cork, with ten more of their ſhips, homeward bound, viz. the Sandwich, Tryton, Royal Duke, and Carnarvon, from China; the Princeſs Auguſta, Warwick, Marlborough, Elizabeth, Falmouth, and Norfolk, from St. Helena and Coaſt and Bay.

By private letters which came by yeſterday's mail from Ireland, we have advice, that juſt before the mail came away, they had advice from Londonderry, that the Iſis man of war was then engaging the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer, off Loughſwilly, and that the firing on both ſides was very terrible.---They were in the utmoſt expectation of the iſſue of this ſevere engagement.

This morning an expreſs came to the Admiralty-office from Admiral Boſcawen, who is arrived in the Downs, and has brought in with him a French man of war.

We hear that Admiral Holmes is ſoon to ſail with a ſquadron of men of war, on a certain expedition.

Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth, dated October 29.

"Yeſterday came in here the Mary Pink, Capt. Joſeph French, from South-Carolina, who ſailed with the fleet. He gives an account, that a French man of war, of 60 guns, and a frigate, which came from Quebec with 5 ſail more, but parted company, fell in with our Carolina fleet, and took the Winchelſea, and ſeveral others. Capt. French ranſomed for 1500 l. He ſays ſhe gave chace to the Blandford, but believes did not take her. Thoſe that would not ranſom ſhe burnt."

November 7. On Saturday Admiral Boſcawen arrived at his houſe in the Admiralty from Portſmouth, and Sunday waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington, and was graciouſly received; and was afterwards at the Prince and Princeſs of Wales's courts.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Oct. 2.

"It is foreſeen that the Queen's death will make ſome change in the ſyſtem of this court. The ambaſſadors of Vienna and Verſailles leave no ſtone unturned to effect this change. But as a previous change in the miniſtry is neceſſary, they employ every engine to get Mr. Wall diſgraced, who hath conſtantly oppoſed thoſe who wanted to involve Spain in the preſent war, by making her declare againſt England. As that miniſter has loſt his powerful patroneſs the Queen, it is poſſible his enemies may ſucceed; but it is certain that the King places great confidence in him; and that to him Spain is indebted for the peace ſhe now enjoys; for it was by his advice that ſhe put her marine on a reſpectable footing, in conſequence of which the ſubjects of his Catholick Majeſty carry on their trade without fear or moleſtation."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated Nov. 4

"Tueſday an Expreſs arrived from Combe with advice, that a French man of war of 64 guns was lying at anchor in Lundy road, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe was driven by ſtreſs of weather, which being communicated to Captain Saumarez, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Antelope of 50 guns, then lying in Kingroad, he immediately repaired on board, accompanied with ſeveral gentlemen volunteers of this city, weigh'd anchor, tho' the wind was quite contrary, and beat down the channel in queſt of the ſaid Frenchman: And we have the pleaſure to aſſure the publick, that Capt. Saumarez brought her into Kingroad laſt night, where both ſhips are ſafely anchored. The Antelope ſaluted her with three guns, on which ſhe immediately ſtruck her colours.

"She is called the Belliqueux, and was bound from Quebec to France; has on board upwards of 470 men, 50 or 60 of whom are ſick, and are ſhort of proviſions. This day it is expected the priſoners will be ſent to Knowle. The Captain of the Antelope believes his prize to be rich, having already diſcovered a great many bales of furs. This is imagined to be the ſame veſſel that took the Marquis of Carnarvon Indiaman, and Winchelſea man of war, and that ſhe has a quantity of gold duſt, and other valuables, taken from on board the latter. She had the Indiaman in tow, but being chaced by Admiral Boſcawen's Squadron, ſlipt her prize, and was forced into the channel. The report of her having been aſhore on the Spit, is entirely groundleſs."

It is reported that Admiral Saunders has taken another of the French men of War which were diſperſed by Admiral Boſcawen, and ſent her into Portſmouth.

Sunday Sir Charles Hardy arrived in town from Spithead, and waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington, and was graciouſly received.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. George Sackville, Eſq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, Lieut. Gen. of His Majeſty's Forces, and Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, to be Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Britiſh Forces, now ſerving on the Lower Rhine, under the Command of His Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in the Room of his Grace Charles, Duke of Marlborough, deceaſed.

Nov. 6. His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to appoint William Shirley, Eſq; to be Captain General, and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Bahama Iſlands, in America, in the Room of John Tinker, Eſq; deceaſed,

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated Nov. 24, 1758.

"The King of Pruſſia is returned into Sileſia, and, having joined all his Troops together, has now got as fine an Army as ever he had, and Count Daun is going after him; ſo we are in Hopes he will ſoon give him a Retaliation for his Surprize. The French Miniſtry are entirely changed, and they are in as great Confuſion as a Court can poſſibly be."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbados, dated December 14, 1758.

"We have had no Packet from England for near three Months paſt.---I believe they are ſtopt for ſome Time.---Two Men of War have lately arrived with Expreſſes to our Commodore.---It is thought there will be ſomething done in theſe Parts this Winter; I hope Martinico will fall."

Other Letters from the ſame Place ſay, that 14 Sail of the Line, with a Number of Tranſports, and Troops on board, were daily expected.

And we hear, that on the Arrival of a Packet from France at Martineco, the Inhabitants immediately ſet about putting that Iſland in the beſt Poſture of Defence, they expecting a Viſit ſoon from the Engliſh.

For want of Room this Week, we are obliged to leave out the New-York Articles, tho' there is nothing of Importance in them; only that His Majeſty's Ship Crown is arrived there from Spithead, but laſt from Cork, from which laſt Place he ſailed the 11th of November, in Company with Commodore Keppel, for the Coaſt of Africa: And that a French Frigate, of 36 Guns, from the Cape, had been at Monto Chriſti, and deſtroyed 13 or 14 Engliſh Veſſels then lying there.

Since our laſt the Captains Duncan and Seaman came up from London, and Captain Bradſhaw, from the ſame Place, is in the River.

Laſt Night His Excellency GENERAL FORBES arrived in Town, when the Guns of the Fort were fired, and the Bells rung.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Foudroyant, J. Taylor, from Halifax. Ship King of Pruſſia, J. Robinſon, Schooner Friendſhip, N. Winſlow, Sloop Dove, J. Whitmarſh, Ship Fanny, A. Galbraith, and Ship Nancy, J. Billinge, from Boſton. Sloop Charming Molly, T. Sterry, from R. Iſland. Ship Sally, J. Punter, from St. Kitts. Ship Brilliant, R. Seaman, from London. Brig Jolly Batchelor, W. Thornton, from London and Teneriffe. Schooner Dolphin, M. Miller, from Jamaica. Snow Betſy, H. Aſh, from B. of Honduras. Brig Induſtry, J. Campbell, and Schooner Polly, G. Noarth, from S. Carolina. Sloop Harlequin, A. Magee, from Madeira. Ship Carrington, S. Appowen, from Liſbon.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Polly, S. Horton, for Marblehead. Schooner Robinhood, S. Lane, and Friendſhip, N. Winſlow, for Boſton. Brig Rebecca, T. Powell, and Ship Forbes, James Gibbon, for Jamaica. Brig Sally, I. Milnor, and Sloop Greenwich, W. Barnes, for Barbados. Sloop Speedwell, J. Kennedy, for N. Carolina.

CLEARED. Snow Young Samuel, J. Southey, Brig Rebecca, R. Gardner, and Ship Molly, David Gregory, to Barbados. Schooner K. Arthur, T. Murphy, to St. Kitts. Brig Meaſe, P. Hall, to Antigua. Snow Hill, M. Dreſſon, to Madeira. Snow Deſire, Edward Styles, to Jamaica. Ship Severn, Peter Hatton, to Briſtol.

TO be SOLD, by Publick Vendue, on the Firſt of March next (the Sale to be held on the Premiſes) A BRICK HOUSE, SHOP and LOT, ſituated on Walnut-ſtreet, near WILMINGTON CREEK. Attendance will be given by *WILLIAM COLLATT.*

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool and Dublin, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM & NESBITT,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, thickſets, fuſtians, figur'd, ſtriped and plain demities, ſilk, linen, cotton and gauze handkerchiefs, ribbons, ferrits, tapes and nonſoorettes, brown and colour'd thread, yd. wd. 7-eights and 3-qr. Iriſh linen, ſheeting and dowlas, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, princes linen, garlix, tandems, long and clear lawns, cambricks, canvas, No. 1 to 8, mens and womens white and black gloves, knee and ſhoe buckles, mohair and metal buttons, mohair, ſilk and hair, and ſcarff twiſt knee garters, womens velvet, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd cloaks, buckrams, cambiets, croſs-barred and other fluffs, poplins, printed cottons, calicoes, green and blue parragons for beds, with lace ſuitable coarſe broad cloths, bearſkins and knaps, forreſt cloths, ſhaloons, tammies and durants, worſted hoſe, Indian bar lead, ſhot and gun-powder by the quarter caſks, caſtor and felt hats, mens and womens ſhoes, high toaſted ſnuff, cotton and worſted caps, writing paper, ink-powder and quills, Brazellitto wood, and barrelled beef, *&c. &c. &c.*

N. B. AS *REDMOND CONYNGHAM* intends for *Ireland*, early in *March*, he requeſts of thoſe indebted to the COMPANY above 12 Months, to pay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled.

Juſt imported in the Ship Brilliant, Capt. Seaman from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or ſhort credit, by

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near Carpenter's Wharff, and almoſt oppoſite William Coleman's,

BLUE and cloth colour'd broad-cloths, blue coatings, cloth colour'd blue and green naps and frizes, red and green bays, half-thicks, ſtriped and roſe blankets, 6 qr. 7 qr. and 8 qr. blue, green and mottled rugs red and ſcarlet flannel and ſerge ſtriped cotton linſeys, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins mens and womens worſted and yarn hoſe, blue, green and cloth colour'd calimancoes durants, ſhaloons and tammies, croſs barred tammies, Scots cumbles, flower'd damaſks, blue tabarets, blue fearnoughts, venetian poplins, velvet ſhapes for jackets, mens ſcarlet and ſtriped worſted caps, mens ſilk caps, womens cloaks, gauze handkerchiefs, beſt ozenbrigs and ticklingburg, Ruſſia drilling, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Iriſh dowlas, 6-qr. 7 qr. and 8 qr. bed-bunts, 9-q. Flanders bed ticks, yd. wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, long lawns, 7-eights clear lawns, cambricks, calicoes, bordered bandanoes, beſt black ſattin, cotton romals, nankeens printed linens Cumberland handkerchiefs, Scots handkerchiefs a neat aſſortment of ribbons and ferrit mohair buttons, beſt ſilk and hair twiſt, blue, green, red and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk brown buckram, breeches patterns, worſted bindings, womens gloves and mitts, yellow canvas, 10 and 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-eights cotton and linen checks, coat and veſt metal buttons ſhoe and knee buckles, horn combs, ſewing needles, braſs ink pots with penknives, leather ink-pots, beſt velvet corks, ſciſſars, knives, razors, frying pans, allom, nutmegs, beſt long whale bone, writing paper, taylors ſhears, wire ſhirt buttons, colour'd thread, nuns and Scotch thread, pewter table and tea ſpoons, fine and common wool card, ſwan, duck and pigeon ſhot, Highland playing card, ſpectacles and caſes, bobbin, key ſwivels, rozin, and ſundry other goods. Tbetf.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

WHARTON & STORY,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Reynell's, the following Goods, viz.

DRAB, olive and blue ſuper broad-cloths, light, drab and green frizes, beaver coatings and bearſkins, mottled rugs, blankets, yd. and 6 qr, wd. ſpotted ſwanſkin, ſcarlet and red flannels, ſcarlet everlaſtings, calimancoes, damaſks, flowered ruſſels, check and ſtriped, blue and cloth colour'd cambletts, white alopeen, chiverets, florettas, meſſinets, dreſdenets, poplins, grazets, durants, croſs-barr'd yd. wd. ſtuffs, tammies and ſcarlet breeches patterns, beſt ſail duck, hemp and flaxen ozenbrigs, German and Iriſh Dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 7 eights and yd. wd. garlix, tandems, muſlins, princes linen, calicoes, china bed furniture, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, ginghems, dyſoukſoys flanders bed ticks and bed bunts, variety of cotton and linen checks and ſtriped cotton hollands, brown buckrams, Scots, kenting, and King of Pruſſia pattern handkerchiefs, ſilk bandanoe, lungee and cherconnee do. rich black ſattin, blue do. mantuas, pink and blue pelong, taffeties, perſian do. variety of ſattin, paduaſoy and figur'd ribbons, red, white, crow, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, red, blue, light and drab ſewing thread, Scots do. ſilk and cotton laces, broad and narrow tapes, pretties, quality and ſhoe binding Highland, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, common mohair blue, drab and ſcarlet ſilk and hair twiſt, gilt, lacquer'd, ſilver faſhioned coat and jacket buttons ſtit ſcarf do. in bags writing paper, felt hats, boys and girls worſted ſtockings womens white and colour'd do. mens white, black mottled and grey plain and ribbed do. gun-powder, ſheet and bar lead muſket balls, duck, pigeon and muſtard ſhot, caſe knives and forks, Hool's piſtol cap'd knives, cuttoe and common claſp'd, cap'd, ſeal end and Stafford pen knives, ſhoemakers knives, thumb latches razors, ſciſſars, ſhears beſt London round and ſquare pointed needles, pins, white metal and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, womens braſs thimbles, mens ſteel do. knitting needles, dandriff and ivory combs, horn combs, buckling do. with caſes, ſpectacles, a variety of ſnuff boxes, white braſs and glaſs ſleeve buttons, playing cards, executors of GB wool cards, &c. &c. with all kind of Philadelphia made rigging for ſhips, and an aſſortment of ſhip chandlery goods.

JUST imported in the Ship Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be ſold by BUCKRIDGE SIMS, at his Houſe in Water-ſtreet, near the Queen's Head, An Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1759.

TO be sold on *Saturday, the 20th Instant, at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee House, to the highest Bidder,*
The BRIGANTINE *LOUISBURGH,*
formerly called the PEGGY, *Burthen about 50 Tons, Philadelphia Tonnage, built at Kensington in August, 1756, a prime Sailer, now lying at Fishbourn's Wharff; with all her Tackle and Furniture, agreeable to Inventary. to be seen at the London Coffee House.*

Just imported in the Brilliant, Capt. Seaman, from London, and to be sold by

THOMAS SMITH,

At his Store in Water street, a few Doors below Arch street, and next Door to the Ferry,

FINE and coarse broadcloths, kerseys, bearskins, flannels, rugs, rose blankets, duffils, linceys, naps, serges, striped cottons, swanskin, everlasting, blue and red coating, shaloons, tammies, durants, ratinets, camblets, hairbines, calimancoes, single and double damasks, alopeens, bombazeens, crape, Italian hatband, black gauze handkerchiefs, Venetian poplins, crossbar stuffs, mens, womens, boys and girls worsted stockings, worsted caps, brown linens, ozenbrigs, check linens, Irish linens, ditto sheeting, Russia sheetings, table-cloths, clouting diaper, Russia towelling, buckram, best scarf buttons and hair, pins, common needles, Whitechapel ditto, knitting needles, horn buttons, best ivory handle knives and forks, common table knives and forks, penknives, scissars, scythes, ivory and horn combs, buckles, buttons, wafers, sealing wax, snuff boxes, childrens shoes, nonsopretties, worsted chins for beds, great variety of silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, kenting ditto, sectersoy romals, sattins, peelings, mantuas, taffeties, persians, silk stockings, silk caps, silk breeches patterns, womens black silk mitts, chints, calicoes, printed cottons, printed linens, mens, womens, boys and girls cotton and thread stockings, womens shoes, newest fashion ribbons, worsted bindings, silk ferrits, gartering, lawns, cambricks, muslins, pistol lawns, dowlas, bobbins, tape, silk and cotton laces, sampler canvas, men and womens black, white and coloured gloves and mitts, worsted breeches patterns, womens cotton gloves and mitts, mens cotton muffatees, sewing silks, coloured threads, Scots threads, horsewhips, pewter, tea, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, powder, shot, lead, paper, looking glasses, fustians, gauze, gimp, lace, fans, &c. Tbcf.

Just imported in the Brilliant, Captain Seaman, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

A VARIETY of Goods, suitable for the Season. Also Whalebone, Raisins and Currants; a Variety of Pictures, in Gold Sanding Frames, consisting of Views about London, French Palaces and Gardens, Views of Palmyra, and of antient Rome, the Seasons, the Royal Family, the Sciences, Marishe's Views of Venice, the Works of Charity, Cartoons, Roman Antiquities, Stow Gardens, Sea Pieces, Hunting Ditto, Roman Ruins, &c, &c.

Just imported in the Brilliant, Captain Seaman, from London, and to be sold by

MARY GRANT,

Opposite Mr. William Moore's in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-street,

MANTUA silks, taffeties, persians, sattins, farsnets, silk cardinals, polenese cloaks, white, blue and green silk cloaks, and hats, nuns veils and hats, glove knots, and silk sword knots, plain, figured and clouded newest fashioned ribbons, gimp and snail trimmings, silk laces, and sewing silks; a neat assortment of Brussels, Mecklin and minionet laces and footings, gauze caps and suits, silk mitts and muffatees, velvet and black lace, chip and silk hats, ivory, everlasting, and gauze fans, mens and boys gloves and stockings, womens and girls gloves, mitts and stockings, women and childrens shoes, round toed and silk cheek clogs, ivory combs, and comb brushes, silk ferrets, quality bindings, garterings, cotton laces, snuff boxes, buttons and buckles, threads, tapes, bobbins, pins and needles, shirt buttons, mohair and gilt buttons, mens and womens superfine scarlet and blue broad cloths, scarlet silk twist for cloaks, shalloons, durants, tammies, callimancoes, camblets, allopeen, bomb zeen, hatband and gown crapes, messinets, rattinets and Hungarian striped stuff, Irish linens, Russia and Irish sheeting, Russia towelling, napkin and clouting diaper, diaper and damask table cloths, hollands, long lawns, clear, flowered and netted lawns, cambricks, muslins, dowlas and ozenbrigs, cheeks, striped cottons, printed cottons, linens and calicoes, blue and red printed handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, striped bordered kenting, and silk ditto, ticken, brown and white buckram, variety of china plates, teapots, cups and saucer, custard cups, bowls, and slop basons, variety of pictures, glazed in gilt frames, Welton's snuff in bottles, currants, raisins, spices, coffee, chocolate, bohea and fine hyson green tea, double and single refined loaf sugar, &c. &c. ⊕

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

At the Golden Heart, opposite the Market, Philadelphia,

A *Fresh Parcel of the genuine Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Turlington's Balsam, and the true Scots Pills. Woere also may be had, Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's general Cordials, Betton's British Oil, Fraunci's Elixir, Baron Schwanberg's liquid Shell, and Fever Powders, the golden and plain Spirit of Scurvy Grass, Chace's, Hooper's, and Locker's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters, Hungary Water, &c.* †

Just imported, and to be sold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their Store, in Water-street, a little above Market-street,

A *LARGE Assortment of Woollen and other Goods, suitable for the Season.* Tbc.

N. B. Also to be sold at their Store, Best Colebrookdale Forge Hammers and Anvils, which are known, from Experience, to be the best that are made in America.

Philadelphia, January 1 1759.

FOUND, *on the 30th of December last, between Chester and Marcus-Hook, a Bundle of Mens wearing Apparel. The Owner, describing the said Bundle, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Ridley Township, Chester County.* PHILIP FORD. ¶

CAME *to the Plantation of Derrick Kroesen, of Bensalem Township, in Bucks County, on the 25th of October last, a sorrel Mare, no Brand Mark, has some grey Hairs in her Tail. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying reasonable Charges, may have her again.* DERRICK KROESEN. ¶

To be SOLD,

A *STRONG likely Servant Girl's Time, who has about five Years and a Half to serve. Enquire of Benjamin Liwezey, Sadler, in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County.* †

CAME *to the Plantation of David Powell, near Germantown, last Summer, a small black Horse, about seven Years old, no Brand Mark, has a small Slit in one of his Ears. The Owner, proving his Property, describing his other Marks, and paying Charges, may have him again.* DAVID POWELL. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, situate in the lower Precinct of the County of Cape-May, near Cool-spring, containing 284 Acres of Land and Marsh, well timbered and watered, 80 Acres of which improved. There is a frame House and Orchard on the Premises. It is a very kind Soil for Grain or Grass, and there is a good Stream for a Mill adjoining. The Title is indisputable. The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Subscriber, living about ten Miles from said Place.

⊕ AMOS JOHNSON.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation, pleasantly situated on the River Delaware in the Township of Deptford, and County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Jersey, about eight Miles below the City of Philadelphia (Part of the real Estate of James Talman, deceased) containing 140 Acres, 100 Acres of which good banked Meadow. There is on the said Plantation a good new Brick Dwelling-house, two Stories high, and a Stone Cellar under it. Adjoining to the said House is a convenient wooden House and Kitchen; also a young Orchard, large Barn and Stables, with several other Out-houses, &c. For Terms, apply to Kezia Talman, on the Premises, or Joseph Talman, in Burlington County, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said James Talman deceased. §

Burlington, December 20, 1758.

SIX PISTOLES Reward.

BROKE out of the Goal of this City the 17th Instant, at Night, and made their Escape, the two following Persons, viz. George Willard, a Blacksmith by Trade, born and served his Time in Pennsylvania, in or near Bucks County, about 28 Years of Age, a slim Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a black Complexion, wears his own Hair, and is a great Lover of strong Drink: Had on when he made his Escape, an old Beaver Hat, a light coloured Broadcloth Coat, Alopeen Jacket, black Leather Breeches, a good Check Shirt, and Shoes and Stockings. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Bucks County, having a Mother and other Relations living there.

The other is a Dutchman, named John Henry Ravelow, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, short black Hair, has lost his Right eye, is a good Scholar in his own Language, and speaks pretty good English: His Cloathing an old Hat, a Pair of Breeches or Trowsers, Shoes and Stockings, and an old Great Coat. Whoever takes up and secures the said Prisoners, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Six Pistoles Reward for both, or Three Pistoles for either of them, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH IMLAY, Sheriff.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry them off at their Peril. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 26, 1758.

WHEREAS it hath been advertised, some time since, in this Paper, that Thomas Lee, Silk Dyer and Scowerer, from London, was in Partnership with the Widow Brown in Sassafras-street: This is to give Notice, and to inform the Publick, that I have declined Partnership, and am not disposed to continue in it any longer than the Date hereof with the said Thomas Lee. And as I purpose carrying on the Business as usual, those that please to favour me with their Custom, may depend upon having their Work done well, and with Dispatch.

⊕ SARAH BROWN.

ALL Persons having any Demands against Henry Benjamin Franks, deceased, late of Mountholly, are requested to bring them in; and those indebted to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble. DAVID FRANKS, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that John Wells is absconded from his usual Place of Abode, and hath not paid his just Debts, for which his Goods and Chattels are attached: These are therefore to require all his Creditors to appear before me, at my House in Limerick Township, Philadelphia County, on the third Day of February next, at 12 o' Clock, with their Bonds, Bills, and Book Accounts, that Distribution may be made as the Law directs. Given under my Hand this 23d Day of December, 1758. ENOCH DAVIS. ⊖

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to publick Sale, about 2 o' Clock, on the 18th Day of January, at the House of John Conrad, on the Gulph Road, a Piece of Land, situate in Upper Merion Township, bounded by Lands late of Michael Rambo, by the Road leading from the Swedes Ferry to the Great Valley, and by the River Schuylkill, containing 40 Acres, late the Estate of Andrew Holsten, taken in Execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to publick Sale, about 2 o' Clock, on the 22d Day of January, at the House of Samuel Potts, on the Wissahicunk Road, a fine Piece of Land, part cleared, but mostly wooded, about four Miles from Philadelphia, situate in the Northern Liberties, bounded westerly by Land of John Bringhurst (late Shute's) northerly and easterly by Land of John Hood, and southerly by other Land of the Defendant, containing 40 Acres, late the Estate of Thomas Hood, taken in Execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Carlisle, December 29, 1758.

ALL Persons, who have any Demands on me, are hereby required immediately to produce their Accounts at my House in Lancaster, so as they may be adjusted.

§ ADAM HOOPS.

To be SOLD,

A Negroe Barber, either fit for that Business, or to attend on a Gentleman; he is about 29 Years of Age. Likewise a Negroe Boy, between 12 and 13 Years of Age. Any Person inclining to purchase, by applying to Mrs. Mary Forest, near the Drawbridge, will hear of the Owner. †

Philadelphia, December 27, 1758.

STRAYED or stolen out of John Adams's Yard, near the Drawbridge, on the Night of the 25th Instant, a Strawberry roan Horse, about 14 Hands high, shod before, marked with a Halfpenny in the off Ear, no Brand, has a switch Tail, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that he may be had again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward; but if stolen, and the Thief apprehended, Three Pounds, paid by

⊕ JOHN ADAMS, Porter.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

ON the 18th of January inst. at Four o' Clock in the Evening, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, A Quantity of valuable Swamp or Cripple Land, belonging to the London Company, situate on and near the Mouth of Hollanders Creek, on the River Delaware. The whole consists of about 250 Acres, more or less, part on this, and part on the other side said Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph Lowndes, William Shipley, Bartholomew Penrose, deceased, and others. It will be sold by the Acre, and laid out in several Parcels, agreeable to a Plan, which may be seen at the London Coffee-house, or the House of the Subscriber. The Purchasers on Payment of one Half of the Consideration Money, may have six Months Credit for the Remainder, paying Interest, and giving security, if required. For Title and further Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living in Water-street, near Arch street.

FRANCIS RAWLE.

STRAYED from Robert Lewis's Mill, on the Head of Sassafras, in Maryland, on the 26th of Fourth Month 1758, a Chestnut coloured Horse, 5 or 6 Years old, about 13 Hands and a Half high, and in good Order, a switch Tail and hanging Mane, trimmed between his Ears and Part of his Neck, branded, it is thought, on the near Shoulder with the Letter T, but as he has very long Hair, the Letter is scarce perceivable in the Fall, or Winter, he is supposed to have white Hairs in his Face; is not fully broke, being very wild and bad to catch, and is a great Jumper; he was supposed to be seen going towards the Head of Elk River or Nottingham; and as he was brought by Lancaster, is supposed to be gone that Way. Whoever brings said Horse either to Robert Lewis, junior, at said Mills, or Richard Thomson, Ranger, in Cecil County, or Tobias Rudolph, at the Head of Elk, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by either of them. And as it is not unlikely but that he may be entered with some of the County or Deputy Rangers, it is hoped they will be so kind as to acquaint some of the above Persons, or Robert Lewis, of Philadelphia, who will send for him, and pay the Cost.

Annapolis, November 1. 1758.

RUN *away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named Richard Williams, by Trade a Hatter, born in Herefordshire in England, about 23 Years of Age, five Feet seven or eight Inches high, well set, wears his own Hair, which is black and curled, cut short at top, and turn'd up before, has lost one of his upper fore Teeth, and has two small Scars just above one of his Eyes: Had on when he went away an old brown Broadcloth Jacket, pretty much worn, lined with Shaloon, with white Metal Buttons, and an old shag Vest under it, Buckskin Breeches, coarse Ozenbrigs Shirt, Sailors Trowsers, and Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have, if taken 50 Miles from this Town, Five Pistoles, and if out of this Province Ten Pounds, paid by* ✝8 W. NATHANIEL WATERS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst. November, A Servant Man, named John Endless, an Englishman, speaks broad, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pretty lusty, brown Hair, swarthy Complexion, and wants most of his fore Teeth: Had on when he went away, A whitish coloured full trimmed Cloth Coat, blue Broad-cloth Breeches, with Shammy Lining, a Pair of green Ditto, a red Jacket, black ribbed Stockings, and a Pair of grey Ditto. He was inlisted last April in the Delaware Government Service, but got his Discharge. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall be paid Three Pounds as a Reward, by William Hay, at Christine Ferry, New-Castle County. Tbc. 8 W. ¶

N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards Maryland.

To be SOLD by

JOHN COX,

In Front-Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Joshua Howell's,

A CHOICE Parcel of old *MADEIRA* WINES, in Pipes, Half Pipes, &c. for ready Money, or the usual credit.

CAme to the Plantation of Matthias Kevilier, in Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County, about 6 Months ago, A black Horse Colt, a Trotter. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

MATTHIAS KEVELIER. ♄

Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Dec. 28. 1758.

WHereas Elisabeth, the Wife of Daniel Parker, hath eloped from her said Husband, and run him in Debt; this is therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her on his account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. *DANIEL PARKER.* ⊙

To be sold to the highest Bidder, at Chester-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tuesday, the 20th of March next (being the first Day of Court)

A Messuage or Tenement (called Townside) commodiously situated in the said County, on Chester River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling House, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-house, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houses; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load. The Premises may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleston, in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power, on Record, from the late Foster Cunliffe, and Sons, Esquires. H. CALLISTER.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1758.

RUn away, on the 24th of October last, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushey Head of yellow coloured Hair, growing very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over from Derry this fall with Captain Hamilton, in the Ship City of Derry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with the Stripes across, blue Serge Breeches, new Shoes, and a new Felt Hat, but probably he may change his Apparel, and cut off his Hair. He is a remarkable Fellow, and has not a very good Look, he neither looks like a Taylor, Soldier nor Sailor, being a clomsy, big fellow, and may be known by his Tongue. He takes Snuff, and has the Picture of a Buck on the Lid of his Box. He was seen going down towards Maryland with another Man, supposed to be his Shipmate, and it is thought he is gone back towards Maryland or Virginia. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, or brings him home to his Master, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been on board a Man of War, and can play a little on the Fiddle. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

January 25, 1759. NUMB. 1570.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

GENOA, September 23.

FROM the Levant we have a confirmation of the news, that the Baſhaw of Romelia had ordered the 16 ſangiacs of that prov[illegible] furniſh, by the middle of this month, ea[illegible] their contingent of 2000 cavarly. Two thirds of thoſe 32000 cavaliers are to march towards Bender, whilſt the other third takes the route of Adrianople.

Hamburgh, Oct. 10. Several people here pretend that a negotiation is not only on foot, but far advanced, for concluding a neutrality for the electorate of Hanover and the Landgraviate of Heſſel Caſſel; and thus much is certain, that if ſuch a thing ſhould take place, it will be very agreeable to the court of Vienna. It is aſſured that the King of Denmark will go next ſpring and command his troops in the Holſtein in perſon.

Nimeguen, Oct. 14. The Baron of Seckendorff, Privy Councellor to the Empreſs Queen, has paſſed through this town in his way to the Hague; where, according to what we have been able to obſerve, he is to endeavour to prepare matters towards a congreſs for peace, which is to be held in ſome city of the republick.

Hague, Oct. 10. The Court of London perſiſts in its determination of putting a ſtop to the trade carried on by the ſubjects of this republick to the French colonies, and as it is probable that we ſhall not willingly give up that branch of trade, we are apprehenſive that the conduct of the Engliſh in this reſpect may be attended with bad conſequences.

Verſailles, Oct. 13. The aſſembly of the clergy have juſt granted the free gift of 16 millions demanded of them: and his Majeſty has required the uſe of their name for the loan of 16 millions more.

Copy of the letter written from the Camp of the Prince de Soubiſe, at Lutterberg, October 10.

"Sir, we have juſt had a battle, which the enemy have fought to avoid for ſome days. The reinforcements from Marſhal de Contades having joined me on the 7th and 8th, next day I paſſed the Fulde, and attacked them on the 10th, between Anderlagen and Lutterberg, where I ſtopt them in their retreat to Munden. The attack was very ſharp. The troops performed wonders, and the enemy retired in great diſorder, after an hour's reſiſtance. We have taken many cannon, ſtandards, and colours. Night, and defiles covered with wood, into which they threw themſelves with precipitation and confuſion, covered them from our purſuit. The light troops are following them, and ſend in priſoners every hour. Theſe are all the particulars I can give you at preſent; but I was unwilling to defer the communication of them, that you might have early notice of an event ſo glorious to the King's arms."

Hanover, Oct. 13. On the 10th inſtant the French gained an advantage over our troops under General Oberg. The Prince de Soubiſe's forces being by the Junction of the Saxons, and the reinforcements ſent him by Marſhal de Contades, augmented to 30,000 men, Genaral Oberg, who had at moſt but 15,000, thought it would be temerity to wait for the enemy in the poſt he then occupied, and therefore drew back nearer to our frontiers, and encamped between Sargerſhauſen and Landwerhagen; and advice being brought to him, that the enemy were preparing to attack him on the 10th, he ſent away his heavy baggage, and drew up in order of battle early in the morning. But it was not till four in the Afternoon that the French approached, preceded by a numerous artillery.

A very briſk cannonading immediately began on both ſides. The action laſted till the evening, when our people quitted the field, but were not purſued, Poſt's regiment covering our retreat. General Oberg has fixed his quarters at Harſt near the Wezer.

Our loſs, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, amounts to 3 or 400. Of the loſs of the French we are yet ignorant. The four battalions of our right wing, which were engaged, were thoſe of Zaſtrow, Canitz, Iſenbourgh, and Bock.

Utrecht, Oct. 15. They write from Crevelt and places adjacent, that the Hanoverians had occupied various poſts, particularly Dolmen, Dorſten, and Alten, abandoned by the French: That the latter are making diſpoſitions as if they meant to repaſs the Rhine: That the allies have drawn near to Weſel, and that they already keep that town blocked up.

Berlin, Oct. 10. With the agreeable news of the King's having obliged Marſhal Daun to quit his advantageous camp at Stolpen, and retire to Neuſtadt, we have received the following;

A few days ago Lieutenant Colonel de Kleiſt carried off, near Freyberg, 30 waggons laden with oats and flour for the army of the Prince de Deux Ponts, which army he afterwards paſſed by with a few ſquadrons of huſſars; and the day before yeſterday detached a party of them to Altenbourg, to ſeize on the magazines of that place. This enterprize ſucceeded to admiration. Capt. Roelt, who commanded this party, which was covered by M. Kleiſt, made himſelf maſter of the whole magazines, which was the more eaſily effected, as the Captain of the Auſtrian cavalry which defended the place, had retired to Gera. What our troops could not bring off they deſtroyed, inſomuch that the loſs is computed at 8000 crowns, beſides which they made ſeven priſoners, and took ten horſes.

We alſo have advice, that Count Dohna, having on the 3d of this month marched from Lippehna to Pyritz, the Ruſſians, who at firſt ſeemed as if they would have ſtood their ground, no ſooner ſaw the vanguard of our troops advancing towards them, headed by General Dohna, than they retired with the utmoſt precipitation, and the Pruſſians, in purſuing them, took one of their ſtandards, and made a Lieutenant and 50 men priſoners. General Dohna has in this manner, by the diligence of his march, delivered the city of Pyritz from paying a contribution of 10,000 crowns to the enemy.

The body of Pruſſian troops under Major General Baron de Wedel ſtill encamps in the neighbourhood of Deckow, where it is ſo advantageouſly poſted that the Swedes, tho' their forces are greatly ſuperior, dare not venture to attack him, but keep ſtill in the county of Ruppin.

Utrecht, Oct. 15. On the 13th inſtant a gang of Marauders, belonging to Soubiſe's army, entered the pretty village of Wolfsanger, near Caſſel, in the night-time, and plundered it of every thing; the diſtreſs of the inhabitants cannot be expreſſed.

Head quarters at Munſter, October 12. On the 8th inſtant, the army under the command of Prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin in three columns, where being joined by the two detached corps of Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next day marched to this place. At the ſame time the corps under the command of the hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holſtein, marched to Tellight, and yeſterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few days ago Lieutenant Colonel Luckner attacked a party of the enemy compoſed of infantry, and the huſſars of Naſſau Sarbruck, in the neighbourhood of Melſungen, whom he defeated, and took three officers and 56 men priſoners.

Vienna, Oct. 7. The Court is well pleaſed with the advices from Sileſia, which are, that General Harſch is preparing to beſiege Neiſs, while the Marquis de Ville is raiſing contributions in the country. Some letters even ſay, that the trenches were opened before Neiſs the 1ſt inſtant.

Franckfort, Oct. 12. Two hundred waggons, filled with Frenchmen, who were wounded in the battle on the 10th, are come to Caſſel.

Duſſeldorp, Oct. 17. We have yet received only preliminary relations of the action of the 10th, between Prince Soubiſe and General Oberg; but all agree that it was very obſtinate, and that great numbers were killed and wounded on both ſides; that the French have made a great many priſoners, and taken ſeveral pieces of cannon, &c. and that M. de Chevert and the Saxon infantry had the greateſt ſhare in the advantage. On the ſide of the French, the ſecond Palatine Brigade, and that of Belzunce, who commands the latter, is dangerouſly wounded. The Marquis de Voyer is ſlightly wounded in the ſhoulder, and M. de Collincourt has received a cut over the eye.

Notwithſtanding the ſeaſon is ſo far advanced, and the cold weather already ſharply felt, it is preſumed this victory may make great alterations in theſe parts, and that the French will be willing to improve the advantages they have gained. However, their keeping the troops out ſo long in the field cannot but in the end create a general diſſatisfaction in their army; for theſe inceſſant fatigues wear their men quite out, and the exceſſive coldneſs of this climate deſtroys more of them than even the ſword.

Marſeilles, Oct. 4. The court of Spain ſeems as if it would ſhortly lay aſide that kind of indifference which it hath hitherto ſhewn for the maritime intereſts of Europe. The Spaniſh men of war already begin to eſcorte the veſſels belonging to neutral powers which ſail from the ports of his Catholick Majeſty, in order to protect them from the inſults they have till now received.

Warſaw, Sept. 27. By advices of the 18th inſt. received by our court from Prince Charles, the Van of the Ruſſian army would arrive on the 19th at Soldin, under the command of Major-General Palmbach; and it was to be followed by the whole army, conſiſting of 45,000 men. General de Cozanow arrived at Dreiſen on the 17th. The army was well ſupplied with proviſions, and would ſoon begin its operations again. His Royal Highneſs adds, that of the 6000 men who were wounded in the late battle, more than one half were recovered, and next month 1500 would be in a condition to ſerve.

The ſick and wounded have been tranſported to Marienwerder. General Brown is alſo carried there, and they have great hopes of his recovery.

Sept. 30. The head Quarters of the Ruſſian army were at Pyritz on the 24th, and thoſe of the Swediſh army at Brentzlau; which makes us think the two armies intend to unite, or at leaſt to act in concert.

Bruſſels, Oct. 18. By a courier arrived this day from Vienna we learn, that on the night between the 5th and 6th inſt. the Duke of Aremberg having joined with his corps the forces under General Laudon, had attacked a body of Pruſſians, killed and wounded a conſiderable number, and made two battalions priſoners. They alſo took ſeveral cannon and other trophies.

Oct. 24. This morning at eight the courier Layſeau, preceded by 24 poſtillions ſounding their horns, arrived here, diſpatched from Vienna the 16th, and bringing the news that the Baron de Rotſitz, from the army of Marſhal Daun, was arrived there the evening before, with the important News, that on the 14th Marſhal Daun had attacked the King of Pruſſia in his camp, where he had taken tents, kettles, and baggage, with ſixty pieces of cannon, ſeveral ſtandards, flags, &c. and that General Tilliers was momently expected there with the detail of this great victory. General Laudon and the Prince of Durlach have been ſent in purſuit of the King of Pruſſia. The Baron de Rotſitz made the Journey from the army to Vienna, being fifty German miles, in 33 hours. The incomparable Flammands greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this battle, and eſpecially the regiment of light infantry. On the arrival of the courier, all the bells in this city were ſet a ringing, and ſeveral diſcharges made from the cannon on our ramparts.

Guyſhubel, Oct. 15. The Baron de Retzenſtein arrived here laſt night, diſpatched by Marſhal Daun with the news, that that General had attacked the King of Pruſſia in his camp, with his grenadiers, ſword in hand, at five yeſterday morning; that the enemies were immediately thrown into confuſion; and that we have taken their whole camp, and gained a compleat victory. Our troops are ſtill in purſuit of the flying enemy.

Francfort, Oct. 17. The news of the great event near Baurzen is confirmed this Day from divers places. The corpſe of an officer of great diſtinction in the Pruſſian army, who fell in the battle, has been carried, by Marſhal Daun's orders, to the chapel near Bautzen. The King is retiring towards Dreſden, from whence we ſtill expect more intereſting news.

Oct. 20. The Heſſians and Hanoverians acknowledge that in the late action they loſt upwards of 1000 men, 11 pieces of cannon, two colours, and one ſtandard. General Zaſtrow is made priſoner, wounded in ſeven places with a ſabre. The Prince of Iſembourg, whoſe conduct is greatly commended, is alſo wounded with a ſabre. They throw the blame on the commander of the right wing, who gave ground too ſoon.

From the Head Quarters of the French Army at Hamm, Oct. 18. The Marſhal de Contades declared this morning, that he had received orders from court to purſue the enemies as far as poſſible; in conſequence of which we are preparing for an immediate march.

Bruſſels, Oct. 23. We learn from Weſtphalia, that the Hanoverians are retiring at the approach of the French army; and that the Marſhal de Contades has ſent a large detachment to deſtroy their bridge on the Weſer, in order to cut off their retreat. So that we hourly expect to hear of an action between thoſe two armies.

Breſt, Oct. 2. By the letters received laſt Saturday from St. Maloes it is conjectured, that the number of the enemy that were drowned upon that coaſt, muſt have been very conſiderable, upwards of 500 dead bodies having been already caſt aſhore.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 16. The plague abates conſiderably among the chriſtian inhabitants of this city, and on the contrary rages as much as ever among the Turks, who will not be prevailed upon to take any precautions againſt that diſtemper, being perſuaded that it carries off none but thoſe who are predeſtined to die by it. At Smyrna it has entirely ceaſed, but not without making great havock.

Leghorn, Oct. 9. The Engliſh man of war, the Ambuſcade, Capt. Gwynn, has juſt now joined the other Engliſh men of war that were in our road, whoſe number, it is ſaid, will ſoon be augmented, and that they will make this place their general rendezvous, that they may the more conveniently obſerve the motions of the French ſquadrons.

Warſaw, Oct. 12. A few days ago a Pruſſian Colonel, whoſe name is Meiacowiki, arrived here, with a commiſſion, it is ſaid, from the King his maſter, to demand of the Republic of Poland the body of 3000 auxiliary troops, which it is obliged to furniſh by the treaty of Wehlau.

Vienna, Oct. 16. On the 7th General Marſhal returned from Sileſia, whither he was ſent to concert meaſures with General Harſch for the ſiege of Neiſs. The latter, who is eſteemed an excellent engineer, is to be aſſiſted by ſome engineers of France. His army conſiſts of 40 battalions and 15 ſquadrons, beſides huſſars and croats. They work night and day in preparing faſcines and gabions againſt the 20th of this month, the day fixed for opening the trenches. The train of artillery, part of which is already ſent to the camp, will be augmented to 90 battering pieces, and 30 mortars. Though the garriſon be more numerous than was imagined, its communication with the country is cut off on every ſide, and the pickets are advanced almoſt to the works, which are often reconnoitred, notwithſtanding the fire of the place.

Berlin, Oct. 17. The 5th inſtant at night the Ruſſians attempted to carry Colberg by ſtorm, but were repulſed with great loſs. Their batteries have been ſeveral times diſmounted by the cannon of the town, and we know that the commandant was ſtill making a vigorous defence on the 11th. The bombs had hitherto done but little damage to the place.

General Wedel continues to follow the Swedes in their retreat. The 14th he advanced from Zehdenick to Templin; and upon advice that the enemy had marched from Lychel to Boitzenburgh, he detached Major-General Spaen, with two battalions, and 500 horſe, to ſurprize them; which this officer perfectly executed. After having poſted a battalion in the village of Hertzfeld, in order to cover him behind, he advanced rapidly to Boitzenburgh with the reſt of his men, and there he found 1200 Swedes, who certainly did not expect him, as is apparent from their ſurprize, terror and diſorder. None of them could take up arms, and moſt of them fled without cloaths. The alarm immediately ſpread to the enemy's camp, which was half a German mile beyond that place, and as Mr. Spaen had reaſon to think the Swedes would return with a force ſuperior to his, he prudently reſolved to return to Templin; which he executed without any moleſtation, the enemy not daring to follow him. He did not loſe ſo much as one man in this little camiſade. He has taken ſeven officers, three ſerjeants, 160 private men, 300 horſes, and much baggage.

Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand at Soeſt, October 20. On advice that General Oberg had been worſted on the 10th in the country of Heſſe, his Serene Highneſs formed a reſolution to make a diverſion, in order to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy in that quarter. With this view the army

army marched on the 15th from Munſter for Warendorff, on the 16th to Rheda, on the 17th to Couplon, where bridges were the ſame day thrown over the Lippe. The ſame day the Hereditary Prince, who led the vanguard, alſo paſſed it, and encamped at Bonighauſen. On the 18th, at two in the morning, he reſumed his march, to go and attack the Duke de Chevreuſe at Soeſt, whoſe corps was about 5000 ſtrong, and had been all night upon their arms. He had received a reinforcement of 3000 men from Werle; nevertheleſs, the Hereditary Prince attacked him ſo unexpectedly at ſeven in the morning, that he had not time to form. He retired to Werle, after having loſt ſome men. We took 163 priſoners on this occaſion.

The army began at four in the morning to file off by the bridges of Capeln; but the bad roads ſo greatly retarded our march, that the laſt regiments did not arrive at the camp till the 19th, at ſix in the morning. The Hereditary Prince went early in the morning to Werle, and drove the enemy from their poſt, who took the rout of Unna. The Hereditary Prince rejoined the army this day at Soeſt. This morning the Marſhal de Contades abandoned the village of Hamm, and is gone to Werle, to join the reinforcement which is returned from Heſſe under M. de Chevert, the Duke of Fitz-James, and Prince Xavier of Saxony.

We expect on our ſide General Oberg, who having paſſed the Weſer on the 17th at Holtzminden, will be able tomorrow or next day to join the army. The Prince of Iſembourg remains with a good body of troops near Gottingen, to obſerve the motions of the Prince de Soubiſe.

Dreſden, Oct. 18. We have not yet received the particulars of the action which happened on the 14th inſtant, near Hoch-Kirch, in upper Luſatia, between the right wing of the King of Pruſſia's army, and the left of Marſhal Daun's. But as far as we can judge from divers letters, received within theſe two or three days, the Pruſſians loſt about 3000 men killed and wounded, beſides two battalions of Grenadiers, who being placed at the extremity of the right wing, had not time to retreat with the reſt of the troops of that wing, were made priſoners. Marſhal Keith, at the firſt diſcharge of the ſmall arms, received a muſket ball in his breaſt, and died immediately. Prince Francis of Brunſwick, juſt as he was going to mount his horſe, had his head taken off by a cannon ball. The King did wonders, and happily met with no accident, excepting that his horſe received a ſlight wound from a cannon ball. According to theſe letters, the Auſtrians had two of their generals ſlain; but we have not learnt their names. As to the reſt, the King of Pruſſia continues to have his head-quarters at Doberſchutz; his right wing extends to Bautzen, at which there is a Pruſſian garriſon, and his left extends as far as Weiſſenberg.

As to Marſhal Daun's army, it is ſtill encamped in the neighbourhood of Lobau. Thoſe of Prince Henry and the Prince of Deux-Ponts, are ſtill in their former poſition, the one at Gahmig, and the other at Struppen, and will probably regulate their motions by thoſe of the King and Marſhal Daun.

Hague, Oct. 27. Prince Ferdinand's army made a motion by his right on the 21ſt inſt. from Soeſt to Hoffſtadt, upon the Lippe, with its right to that Place, and its left to Oiſnighauſen, in which Camp Lieutenant General Oberg arrived the ſame Day, and was poſted ſo as to cover the right flank of the army. The light troops had been engaged with the enemy, and had had good ſucceſs, particularly Lieutenant Col. Boiſt of the Pruſſian huſſars, who drew the French into an Ambuſcade at Soeſt, in which he killed and wounded a good number, and took ſeveral priſoners. Marſhal Contades was about Werle

Paris, Oct. 20. However intereſting the ſituation of the powers engaged in the preſent war may be in Germany and elſewhere, yet there are certain circumſtances which draw our attention upon Spain and Portugal. The Count de Soto Major, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador to this court, ſet out from hence all of a ſudden the 15th inſtant, to return to Madrid, nor can we gueſs what has occaſioned this unexpected departure. Indeed we know that the King of Spain has been indiſpoſed ſince the Queen's death, but unleſs his Catholick Majeſty is more dangerouſly ill than is given out, this cannot be a reaſon ſufficient to make an Ambaſſador quit a court ſo involved as ours is in the preſent unhappy quarrels of Europe.

From the Camp of General Harſch before Neiſs, in Sileſia, October 9.

Our preparations for the Siege go on briſkly, without much interruption from the enemy. Upwards of 70 deſerters from the garriſon aſſure us that they are in want of meat and wood. The regiment of Blanckenſee, which was in the Citadel, has been replaced by 1300 priſoners lately exchanged from ſeveral different Regiments. Lieutenant General Treſkow, who commands in the Place, has ſent a trumpet to General Harſch, deſiring leave to ſend away his wife and daughter; which has been granted him.

Stettin, October 14. The Magazines which our troops found at Loitz after driving away the Swedes, contained 200 buſhels of corn of different ſorts, and 200 Tons of ſalted meat. The advantage which this place is of to us is conſiderable, as it makes us maſters of both ſides of the Peene, and by that means enables us to lay under contribution all Swediſh Pomerania, even as far as Stralſund.

Altena, Oct. 17. On the 10th the Swedes abandoned Fehrbellian, Prignitz, Ruppin, and ſome other ſmall places they occupied in thoſe quarters, and are retired with their whole army towards Stralſund.

Mentz, Oct. 16. The laſt letters from Heſſe adviſe, that when the Prince de Soubiſe had reconnoitered the ſituation of the Hanoverians and Heſſians, he found them ſo well defended by barricades of trees, that he looked upon them as inacceſſible, and had almoſt deſiſted from his deſign of attacking them, till an engineer undertook to ſet fire to thoſe trees in different places at the ſame inſtant, by means of certain combuſtible matter; in conſequence of which it was agreed, that the main body of the army ſhould only ſhew itſelf at a diſtance, while the two bodies commanded by M. de Chevert and the Duke de Fitz James, poſted themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to fall on the two flanks of the enemy when the flames ſhould drive them out of the wood. This project had all the ſucceſs that could be wiſhed, and had the corps which was led by the Prince de Soubiſe in Perſon, behaved properly, and ſeconded the efforts of the other troops, the Hanoverians and Heſſians would have been loſt without recovery.

Letters from Weſtphalia ſay that the French purpoſe to continue the operations of the campaign till the end of November; and that therefore it was probable there would be a general action in thoſe parts before the armies went into winter quarters.

Paris, Oct. 21. It is reported, that a change will ſoon be made in the miniſtry; it is pretended that the Chevalier de Mirabeau will ſucceed M. de Maſſiac in the Marine department; that M. de Shilhovette will be made Comptroller-General of the finances, in the room of M. de Boullogne; and that M. de la Borde will ſucceed M. Paris de Montmartel as keeper of the Royal Treaſure.

October 21. The colours and ſtandards taken from the Hanoverians and Heſſians at the battle of Lutterberg, were brought here the 16th; and the next day thoſe trophies were put up in the Metropolitan Church, at which time the cannon were fired from the Baſtile and Invalides. A fire work is preparing at the Greve, to be played off on account of that victory.

Hague, Oct. 22. What gave the Auſtrians the great advantage at the beginning of the action of the 14th, was their ſeizing a battery of cannon, which they turned againſt the Pruſſians. The ſame day General Retzow, who had been detached on the ſide of Weiſſenberg, was attacked by another body of Auſtrians, whom he obliged to retire with great loſs. Since the action his Majeſty has been rejoined by the corps under General Retzow; and whatever the enemies may give out (ſay our letters from the King's camp) they will not find the Pruſſians leſs reſolved to ſtand firm in the camp they occupy at preſent.

Berlin, Oct. 24. By Authority. "The King is ſtill encamped at Doberſchutz oppoſite to the enemy: His Majeſty is very far from retiring and abandoning the town of Bautzen, as ſome gazettes aſſert. Marſhal Daun having reinforced himſelf before the 14th with part of the army of the circles, the King hath likewiſe thought proper to draw to him Prince Henry with 7000 men, who carried off, on their march, at Konigſbruck, a picquet of 30 men, and an officer. Lieutenant General Itzenplitz is appointed to command the body which was under the orders of that Prince.

"Lieutenant General Hulſen hath juſt now diſlodged General Haddick from Freyberg, and taken a good number of priſoners.

"The laſt accounts from Pomerania confirm that the Ruſſians ſtill retire, removing farther and farther from the Oder. Count Dohna entered Stargard with his army on the 20th, and made 30 priſoners; his vanguard has puſhed on farther."

Duſſeldorp, Oct. 23. Chevreuſe's dragoons, and Vaubecourt's grenadiers have met with a rebuff from Prince Ferdinand's army.

Bruſſels, Oct. 29. A report prevails here, that the Marſhal de Contades's army has received a check; of which, however, no particulars are mentioned.

Franckfort, Oct. 27. The army of Marſhal de Contades marched the 18th from Hamm, and arrived the 19th at Sudnicker, where it remained till the 22d. It was to march forward the 23d, and as the Hanoverians are aſſembling their forces between Lipſtadt and Soeſt, it is not doubted but that there will be an action very ſoon. The French ſent their baggage to Dortmund the 21ſt inſt. upon this account.

We learn from the army of the Empreſs Queen, that the King of Pruſſia was, on the 18th inſt. a league below Alt-Bautzen in order of battle; that Marſhal Daun was advancing againſt him, and was within half a league of him. General Laudon ſends in priſoners every day. It is ſaid that he has taken 800 baggage waggons, and 500 ammunition waggons.

Chemnitz, Oct. 19. We were attacked the 15th inſt. by a body of Pruſſians, commanded by General Hulſen, and the ſuperiority of their number obliged us to retreat; which General Haddick performed in a ſurpriſing manner, without the loſs of a ſingle man. On the 17th we were attacked again, when the enemy was put to flight, leaving upon the field of battle a great number of killed and wounded. We are once more in poſſeſſion of Freyberg and Borniſh, and have our head quarters here, from whence the Croats make incurſions as far as Altenbourg.

Vienna, Oct. 28. From the general quarters of Count Daun at Watche, in Luſatia, we have advice, that he having been reinforced with a large body of troops from the imperial contingent army, was uſing all poſſible endeavours to bring the Pruſſians to a general engagement, to which end, the Generals Loudon, Harſch, and Haddick, with their light horſe, huſſars, and Croatians, were marched to harraſs them; in the mean time another body of troops were detached to Bautzen, to attack that place, and it is expected that a vigorous battle would ſpeedily enſue, as each army is within one day's march of one another: That a large train of artillery, with ſtores and proviſions, are ſent to the Auſtrian troops, and we daily expect to hear that Neiſs is beſieged.

Dreſden, Oct. 30. His Pruſſian Majeſty having been joined by 12,000 men from the camp of Prince Henry, is making all the proper diſpoſitions for engaging the Auſtrians, a body of whoſe huſſars have been lately defeated by General Retzow's troops, and a conſiderable number made priſoners. In the late battle of the 14th, according to the moſt authentic accounts, the Pruſſians loſt 2500 men killed, wounded and miſſing, by being ſurpriſed in the night on a ſudden; but that in the ſecond attack, the Pruſſians being ſurpriſingly animated with courage, ruſhed upon them with ſuch vigour, that they were obliged to retreat to their main body with the loſs of about 2000 men, beſides thoſe wounded and taken priſoners.

Amſterdam, Nov. 2. 'Tis confirmed from Caſſel, that the French under the Prince of Soubiſe were encamped at Hohenbleim, but had not attempted to advance again towards Hanover,

LONDON.

Oct. 21. Thurſday the Lords of the Admiralty put the following ſhips into commiſſion, viz. the Creſcent, Capt. Collingwood; Dealcaſtle, Capt. Tindall; and the Garland, Capt. Coddrington. Capt. John Faulkingham is appointed Captain of the Princeſs Royal, of 80 guns, and Capt. Hackman of the Badger ſloop.

Letters from Hamburgh, of the 10th inſtant, adviſe, that Count Hamilton, commander in chief of the Swediſh troops in Pomerania, had invited the Saxons in the Pruſſian ſervice into Swediſh pay; he not only promiſes them the ſame his troops have, but likewiſe if they do not like the ſervice, to give them proper paſſports to convey them to any country they have a mind to go to.

By letters from Flanders in the laſt mail we have an account, that the French troops that were encamped near Dunkirk, and had gone into quarters of cantonment, had received orders from Verſailles to aſſemble again, upon advice received that the Engliſh deſigned to make a deſcent near Oſtend.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated Oct. 14.

"By our laſt letters from Stockholm it appears, that the ſpirit of oppoſition runs ſo high in the Swediſh councils, that no one expects their army will ever be augmented.

"They write from Paris, that the French have ſecured neceſſary funds for carrying on the war another year; and they talked of raiſing the number of recruits this year as they did the laſt, in order to fill up their army, and ſecure their coaſts from invaſions.

"Prince Soubiſe has wrote to the French miniſter here, that he has ſtrongly entrenched himſelf upon the height of Kratzenberg. And that he was very fortunate in ſecuring his retreat to Caſſel, as all his heavy baggage, which was in that city, would otherwiſe have fallen into the hands of General Oberg, who appeared in ſight within two hours after his arrival. Prince Soubiſe ſays farther, that if he had loſt his baggage, it would have greatly diſtreſſed his whole army."

They write from Northampton, that the number of French officers taken priſoners, and brought to ſeveral parts of that county, amount to 101, including M. Drucourt, the governor, who are all allowed a proper liberty on their parole.

Oct. 24. They write from Paris, that the draughts out of the militia, to make up the number of 30,000 men, had been made in all places without much diſturbance, except at Orleans, where there was a great riot, which coſt the lives of eight of the Marechauſſee.

All the accounts from Germany confirm the barbarities of the Ruſſians before they decamped, neither ſparing age nor ſex, and wantonly deſtroying horſes and other uſeful animals.

October 26. We hear that an exchange of the priſoners lately taken at St. Cas, will be immediately made for them taken at Louiſbourg.

Oct. 28. We learn from Conſtantinople, that ſome diſciples of the famous Baſhaw Bonneval, who lived very obſcurely in ſome diſtant province of the empire, and ſeemed to be entirely forgot, are ſuddenly recalled, and are employed in the foundery, the train of artillery, and as engineers; which induces a general opinion they will ſpeedily be ſent into the field, and not perhaps againſt the Arabs, though that is given out, and nobody ventures to contradict it.

The new elected Duke of Courland, Charles Chriſtian Joſeph, Prince of Poland and Saxony, is third ſon to the reigning King Auguſtus the Third, and in the 27th year of his age. When it was declared at Warſaw that he was choſen unanimouſly, an old Palatine ſhook his head, and ſaid, "ſo much the worſe." Count Bruhl aſked him, Why? He replied, "Freemen think differently; but fear makes men all of one mind."

It is ſaid that the French have required three of their private men taken at Louiſbourg, in exchange for every ſingle man of ours taken upon the French coaſt.

It is ſaid that Col. Barrington, of the guards, is promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-General, and is going on an expedition.

Letters from Oporto by yeſterday's Groyne mail bring advice, that an edict is iſſued, importing, that if any perſon preſumes even ſo much as to mention the King and Miniſtry, they ſhall be baniſhed from Portugal for ever.

Oct. 31. Letters from Dreſden, dated the 16th inſtant, mention that his Pruſſian Majeſty, notwithſtanding the defeat of the right wing of his army on the 14th, was ſtill determined to bring Marſhal Daun to a general engagement, or force him to retire into Bohemia.

Perhaps, when all circumſtances are conſidered, the King of Pruſſia will appear greater in his laſt defeat, than in any victory he ever yet obtained. The wing of his army that was ſurprized at a diſtance from him, the two Generals that commanded it ſlain in the firſt onſet, his other principal Generals wounded, the whole wing in confuſion without a leader; to come in theſe deſperate circumſtances in haſte from another quarter to recover all; twice to repulſe the enemy, and at laſt to retire, overborne only by numbers and fatigue, without being purſued, is ſuch an inſtance of great Generalſhip, that, perhaps, no man ever heard of before.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Oct. 29.

"The artificers proceed very briſkly on the Britannia, which, when finiſhed, we think, will be the largeſt ſhip in the world."

By a letter from Amſterdam, dated the 26th inſtant, we have an account, that an Engliſh privateer has taken the ſhip of Cornelius Orne, homeward bound from St. Euſtatia, with ſugar, coffee, &c. 'Tis added, that by a moderate computation, the Dutch commerce has by captures been detrimented to the amount of 3,000000 florins.

November 2. We hear that as ſome gentlemen were obſerving the ſtars at the academy in Paradiſe-row, Chelſea, laſt Sunday evening, they diſcovered a nebulous ſtar, ſome degrees from the north horn of Taurus, which not being inſerted in the Britannick catalogue of ſtars, is probably the Comet now expected.

The Joſeph, Shaw, a tranſport, with 150 ſoldiers, belonging to Commodore Hughes's ſquadron, is ſtranded near Poole Bar; all the officers, ſoldiers, and crew, ſaved.

November 7. We are informed by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol, that the Virginia fleet, conſiſting of about 90 ſhips, ſailed from thence on the 26th of September; and that on the 17th of October, they were ſeparated by a very hard Gale of wind, and that one of the fleet foundered; but the crew were taken up and brought to Briſtol.

Private letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that ſome of the ſmall veſſels of Admiral Broderick's fleet had taken a number of the enemy's, as they had come out of Toulon and other neighbouring ports, particularly ſmall craft, which, for ſome time, had been employed to tranſport the cargoes of large ſhips coaſtwiſe.

According to ſome accounts, the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel was wounded in the action of the 14th.

Lampoons have been publickly made in the French armies upon the baton of Marſhal of France being given to the Prince de Soubiſe for the advantage gained by M. de Chevert, and which the Prince neglected to improve. It is thought more than probable the French will evacuate both Hanover and Heſſe before they go into winter quarters, which will be on the Upper and Lower Rhine.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 5.

"Thurſday evening arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Somerſet, from Briſtol Channel, with the Carnarvon Indiaman, homeward bound, retaken from the French by Admiral Boſcawen.

"The Winchelſea of 20 guns, taken by the French ſome weeks ago, and retaken by two Engliſh privateers, arrived at Spithead the ſame day under jury maſts, and ſailed into the harbour.

"The ſame day ſeveral of the Virginia fleet arrived at Spithead. They met with bad weather, many of them are damaged, and ſome miſſing."

The Hero, Hall, from Maryland for London, is arrived at Weymouth, who, about ten days ago, parted from

the convoy, being the Chesterfield man of war, Capt. Legge, who, when he came out of the Capes, had about eighty sail under convoy.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Nov. 4.

The Fair American, from Louisbourg, last from Rochelle, with thirty-one English prisoners, is arrived here, who last Thursday se'nnight fell in with five Frenchmen of war, having a large prize in tow, supposed to be an East Indiaman; and that they had that morning taken the Hercules privateer of London.

Last Sunday morning about three or four o'clock, the Tayloe, Valnight, and the Lyon, Lee, both from Virginia, run on the Goodwin Sands, but were afterwards got off with little Damage.

Extract of a letter from an English Missionary, at Cudlalore, dated March 11, 1758.

"At the end of last month Admiral Pocock's squadron arrived off Madrass. Colonel Clive, who is declared General by the Great Mogul, with the command of 5000 horse, stays with the military in Bengal, to prevent any disturbances from the Inhabitants, who are no further to be relied upon than they are under the reach of our cannon."

Several French officers are said to be under confinement at Cherburg, for suffering the English to land there without opposing them.

BOSTON, January 25, 1759.

At Two o'Clock last Monday Morning a Fire broke out at the Court-house in Providence, in Rhode-Island Government, whereby that Building was soon laid in Ashes, as also a Dwelling-house contiguous to it: The Quaker Meeting-house, and the Tavern kept by Mr. Noah Mason, sustained great Damage by the Fire, but were not wholly destroyed: The Fire was occasioned, as is generally supposed, by keeping a large Fire the Saturday before, it being an extreme cold Season (the General Court then sitting there) heating the Hearth to such a Degree that it catch'd the Timber under it, and continued burning till Monday Morning before it broke out: We have not learnt whether any of the Colony or Court Records were destroyed, or what the Loss is computed at: A fine Library, which cost a few Years ago 2000l. Sterling, was destroyed, except-ing a few Books which were lent out. Dr. Bowen of that Town was run over by an Engine at the Time of the Fire, which bruised him in such a Manner that his Life was despair'd of: A Negroe Woman was so frightened at the Fire that she died on the Spot.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

Captain Kidd, from Lisbon, on his Passage spoke with the Blenheim Privateer, of London, of 30 Guns, and 300 Men, who had taken, and sent in, seven Sail of Dutchmen, and was then after some outward bound East India Men. He also spoke the Ship Ann, Captain Thomas Hatton, from Jamaica for North-Carolina; all well on board.

On Sunday, the Seventh Instant, the House of Moses Dickey, in Paxton, Lancaster County, was burnt to the Ground; when his Wife, one Child, and a Person that worked with him, were burnt to Death; another Child, by jumping out of a Window, broke its Thigh Bone; and a Third so badly burnt, that it was thought it could not live. Mr. Dickey was the only Person that escaped, but not without being a good Deal scorched. He lost likewise several Hundred Pounds in Money, and every Thing that belonged to the House. His Mill and Outhouses were saved.

Our Navigation, for some Days past, has been interrupted by the Ice.

On Tuesday last was taken up here by Richard Colthred, of Williamsburgh, in Virginia, and committed to the Goal of this City, one William Young, alias John or James Gordon, on Suspicion of being concerned in a Murder and Robbery committed some time in October last in North-Carolina; when, it is said, 700 Pistoles were carried off.

*** Those Gentlemen that subscribed with David Hall for SMOLLET's HISTORY of ENGLAND, are desired to send for the Fourth Volumes.

[*For more NEWS, see the last Column of this Page.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Prince George, William Kidd, from Lisbon.
--------London, John Finglass, from Boston.
--------Montgomery, W. Montgomery, from Gibraltar.
--------Arabella, Thomas Bradshaw, from London.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Jolly Batchelor, William Thornton, for S. Carolina.
Ship Franklin, Mungo Davidson, for Montserrat.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, for Rh. Island.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, for Barbados.
Brig Mulberry, Daniel Joy, for Jamaica.
Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, for Barbados.
Ship Boreas, Henry Allen M'Dougall, for Jamaica.
Schooner Recovery, Humphrey Mosienbergh, for New-Providence.
--------- Dolphin, Magnus Miller, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Schooner Robinhood, Samuel Lane, to Boston.
----------Friendship, Nathaniel Winslow, to Ditto.
Ship King of Prussia, T. M'Glathery, to Londonderry.
Sloop Dove, John Whitmarsh, to Boston.
------Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.

On Saturday next will be published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the House of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, from the Fourth of *September*, 1758, to the Thirtieth of the same Month.

Imported in the Philadelphia, Captain Stewart, and in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and to be sold by

WILLIAM TURNER,

At his Store, in Water-street, opposite the Queen's Head, near the Crooked Billet,

A FRESH *Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.*

To be sold by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his store in Front-street, near the corner of Walnut-street,

A Variety of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season. Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyall Wines, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter cask, plain and Cherry Brandy, West India and New-England Rum, Melasses, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Shirts, Shoes, Spatterdashes, and other Cloathing, fitting for Soldiers, Cases o Sweet Oil, Pipes by the Chest, Boxes of Window Glass, Tin Plates in Boxes and Casks, Castile Soap, Nails fitting for Tobacco or Sugar Hogsheads. Tbc.

Imported in the last ships from London, Liverpool and Bristol, and to be sold very cheap for Ready Money, or short Credit, by

BAYNTON and WHARTON,

At their Store in Water-street, the same where in Samuel Wharton kept Store, and opposite to Abraham Taylor's Esq;

A LARGE and neat assortment of European and East-India Goods suitable for the Season.

Just imported in the Arabella, Thomas Bradshaw, the last Ship from London, and to be sold extream cheap, for Ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, near the English Church, in Second-street,

A *Complete Assortment of European and East India Goods, suitable for the Season. The said Relfe intends entering into Partnership with Mr. Tench Francis, he desires all People indebted to him to settle their Accounts; and whoever has any Demands on him, to call and receive the same.*

Just imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and Arrabella, Capt. Bradshaw, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN LEACOCK, GOLDSMITH,

In Front-Street, Philadelphia, viz.

CHASED silver tea pots, newest fashion, small do. waiters, chased do. sugar dishes, with covers, chased slop bowls, chased do. milk pots, chased do. salts, with or without glasses, spare glasses for do. chased tweeser cases, shagreen do. chased corals and bells, chased snuff boxes, gilt the inside, patch boxes set in silver, stone shoe buckles set in silver, different sizes, stone knee stock, and hat do. garnet stone, and other stone rings, set in gold, white and brown chrystal stone buttons set in gold, with or without scollops, cornelian seals, set in gold, stone solitaires set in silver and metal, gold chains for lockets, gold cyphers for stone buttons, ruby and white foil, shagreen cases for ear-rings, large rose diamond sparks for middle stones for rings, small do. for side stones, round and square brilliant chrystal stones for buttons, chrystal coffin stones and cyphers for mourning rings, garnet stones for rings, chrystal sleeve buttons set in silver, chrystal tops and drops for ear-rings waistcoat chrystal stone buttons set in silver, with nine stones in each, do. with a single stone, cornelian seals set in silver, white and green smelling bottles, tip'd with silver, with or without shagreen cases lancet cases 6 lancets in each case, neat amber heads for canes, silver links for stone buttons, silver steel top thimbles, coral beads, for necklaces, spare pieces of coral for whistles and bells, silver watches, with enamelled faces, fine steel drawing plates, pliers, hand shears, small cutting nippers, files of most sorts, blow pipes, steel shoe and knee buckle chapes and tongues, red, white, black and blue enamelled stone burnishers, small square steel penny weights and grains, fine pumice stone, rotten stone, crocus martis, crucibles and blue melting pots, &c. where may be had all kinds of new and fashionable gold and silver work at the lowest rates, as usual. [Ja. 25. ¶ T. b. c. 3 Mo.]

Imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

BENJAMIN FULLER,

At his Store in Water-street, between Walnut-street and the Draw-bridge, next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, and opposite Messrs. Hughes and Jones,

STRIPED duffil blankets, 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. rose blankets, blue, green, red and motspotted rugs, red and white flannels, striped linceys, green, blue and cloth coloured naps, red and blue duffils, white, blue and red handkerchicks, Yorkshire plains, blue and green broadcloths, scarlet and cloth coloured womens cloaks, worsted caps, mens and womens worsted stockings, ribbed and plain, worsted damasks, shaloons, tammies, cambiets, ozenbrigs, dowlas, yd. wide, 7-8ths and 3 qr. Irish linens, 5-qr. and 9-8ths sheeting, yd. wide, 7-8ths, 3 qr. and yard and three eighths cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, fustians, white and dy'd jeans, yd. wide demity, boys, youths and mens felt hats, Scots handkerchiefs, king of Prussia and spotted handkerchiefs, calicoes, printed cottons, dark ground chintz, tandem silesias, 7-eights garlix, 3-qr. Russia diaper, pistol and long lawns, clear do. in pieces and patches, muslins of several kinds, black and striped taffeties, lutestrings, persians, cherconaes, shalbafts, chuckalees, cotton romals, silk handkerchiefs, worsted patterns for breeches, silk caps, gilt trunks in nests, broad and narrow wig ribbon, wig cauls and barbers silk, kenting handkerchiefs, shot of several sorts, bar lead, writing-paper, ink-powder, cambricks in pieces and patches, nutmegs, cinnamon, a variety of ribbons, garters, laces, threads and tapes, and a large assortment of cutlary, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap for ready money or short credit, by

ABRAHAM and ROBERT USHER,

At their store, opposite Mr. Reese Meredith's,

THREE qr. and 6 qr. green naps, green broadcloth, a large assortment of womens black silk mitts, thread ditto, womens shammy gloves and mitts, fine Italian lamb ditto, mens black and white lamb gloves, Leghorn and horse-hair hats, 3-qr. and 7-8ths German dowlas, yd. wd. and 7 8ths Irish linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, Irish and German osenbrigs, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, white Scots bordered handkerchiefs, Scots gauze, cambrick and lawns, pistol lawns, black and sky blue persling, black and blue gimp, black, blue and striped taffeties, striped lutestring, black, blue and blush narrow persians, black, blue and changeable ell wide persians, 7 8ths and yd. wd. culgee silk handkerchiefs, white, black and coloured silk gauze ditto, mourning and hatband crape, an assortment of ribbons, white stock tape womens and childrens fans, buckrams, silver watches, black lace, thread edging, black calimancoes, shaloons, an assortment of calicoes, painted cottons, striped cotton hollands, white and coloured fustians, corded and flowered demities, yard, ell and 6-qr. muslins, silk watch strings, a large assortment of Scots thread, tapes and bobbin, nuns thread, cotton romals, sewing silk, silk and ferrit laces, a large assortment of bone and buck table knives and forks, butchers knives, pistol capt knives, cuttoes, seal-end penknives, brass handle and Barlow's ditto, womens scissars, taylor's shears, sheep-shears, brass ink-pots, horn ditto, coat and jacket white metal and brass buttons, mohair ditto, silk and hair, silk twist, snuff and tobacco boxes, an assortment of garters, scarlet, blue and cloth coloured breeches patterns, ivory and horn combs, felt hats, stoney batter jews-harps, ground mather and red wood, writing paper, bar lead, pepper, cloves, mace, &c.

RUN away on Sunday, the 21st Instant, from the Subscriber, in Passyunk Township, on a Plantation of Mr. Joseph Sims's, an Irish Servant Girl, named Martha Steward, about 18 Years of Age, has a full Face, low Forehead, a double Chin, and black Hair: Had on, when she went away, an old black Bonnet, a dark brown short Cloak, a yellow Linsey Gown, half worn, a blue quilted Petticoat, an under blue and white striped Linsey Ditto, old clumsy Shoes, with black Tape Strings, with several Holes tore in the Straps by tying the Strings. She came from Antrim, in the North of Ireland, and talks much in the Scotch Manner. Whoever secures said Girl, so as her Master may have her again, shall receive, if taken in this County, Twenty Shillings; or in any other County, Forty Shillings this Currency, and reasonable Charges, from

Jan. 23, 1759. JEFFERY HODNETT. ⊖

To be SOLD,

A *Healthy likely Negroe Boy, about twelve Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.* ⊙

FOR BARBADOS,

The SHIP *CARRINGTON*, SAMUEL APPOWEN, *Commander*,

A LETTER OF MARQUE, of 12 Carriage Guns, and 30 Men, compleatly fitted with close quarters, and will sail by the 10th of February next. For Freight or Passage apply to *Willing* and *Morris*, at their Store in Front-Street, or to the said Master, at Mr. Joseph Sims's Wharff.

*** *Willing* and *Morris* have a choice parcel of Madeira and white Wines, Sugar, Coffee, Allspice, Cordage, Cables, Canvas, &c. &c. which they will sell very cheap for ready Money or short Credit.

RUN away, on the 10th of December last, from James Work, of Donegall, Lancaster County, a Servant Man, named Thomas Rilland, by Trade a Shoemaker, born in Maryland, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pretty well set, and well limbed, of a very yellow swarthy Complexion, has remarkably black Hair, which is sometimes tied behind, and sometimes loose, and curls a little when loose: Had on a light or ash coloured home made Fly Cloth Coat, almost new, with carved Pewter Buttons on it, and lined with brown Linsey, a Jacket without Sleeves, patched in the Breast with new Bearskin, light coloured Woollen Breeches, patched on the Knees, grey Woollen Stockings, new Shoes, with square Steel Buckles, a half worn 30 Shilling Hat, and coarse Linen Shirt. He speaks short English. His People live near Bohemia Ferry, in Maryland, of the Names of Rilland and Penington, and he is supposed to be gone that Way, as he was seen in Company with some of the new Levies from these Parts. Whoever secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, paid by JAMES WORK. ⊕

To be LETT, and entered on the Twelfth of March next,

A Plantation, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, consisting of 24 Acres of Land, seven of which is good Meadow, and well watered. There is a good Orchard, a large Garden, a great Quantity of Sparagrass, a good Dwelling house, and a Stable. There is likewise on the Premises a Brick Tenement, and a Garden, which will be lett separately, or altogether, late the Estate of Edward Collings deceased. For further Particulars, enquire of Margaret Collings, in Arch street, opposite the Church Burying Ground, or of Benjamin Bowen Painter in Moravian Alley.

N. B. A great Variety of grafted Trees to be sold. ¶

RUN away, on the 31st Day of December last, from John Hall, Cooper in Philadelphia, an Irish Servant Girl, named Mary Young, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, of a fair and sandy Complexion. Had on when she went away, a dark Manchester Cotton narrow striped Gown, a Linsey Petticoat, and a Calicoe one over it, a short light coloured Cloth Cloak, a half worn very small black Bonnet, new Shoes, and stoops as she goes, remarkable for rocking in her Walking, and is apt to swear. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures her in any Goal, so that her Master may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN HALL. ⊕

BOSTON, January 15, 1759.

Last Saturday Night Capt. John Malcom arrived here in 10 Days from Louisbourg, who informs us, That the Day he came out he met his Majesty's Ship Arundel commanded by Capt. Martin, who desired of him a Pilot that was acquainted with the Harbour of Louisbourg, which he put on board; Capt. Martin informed him he had a large Quantity of Money on board for the Pay of the Troops there.

Capt. Bartlet informs, That three Days after he left Bristol, off Ushant, he fell in with about 145 Sail of English Men of War and Transports, standing to the Southward. 'Tis supposed to be the Fleet bound to Martineco, as mentioned in our last by Captain M'Taggart.

LIST of Vessels burnt, drove ashore, and carried off at Monti-Christi, by a French Frigate, the 2d of December, 1758.

The American, Jackson of R. Island, one Third laden,
Betsey, Thurston of Do. 100 Hhds. of Melasses.
Hazard, Drew of Do. 75 Hogsheads of Sugar.
Charming Molly, Davis of Ipswich, with 90 Hogsheads of Melasses, and 6 of Sugar.
Anna-Maria, Amiel of Halifax, 130 Hogsheads of Sugar.
America, Kip of N. York, 30 Hhds of Melasses, 9 Sugar.
Charming Sally, Crowell of Do. 100 Melasses.
Three Friends, Gorham of Boston, 150 Hhds. Melasses.
The Sally, Gibbs of N. York, 50 Hhds. Melas. carried off.
Rebecca, Pruden of Do. 80 Hhds. of Sugar.
The ------, Ellis of R. Island, one 3d of her Cargo saved.
Two Sisters, Deser of Charlestown, not unloaded.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

Monday last, on searching the House of James Wilson, of this City Tavernkeeper, the Sum of 18,00 l. the Property of Captain Isaac Sears, was found concealed in a Hole in the Wall of said House; and Wilson being immediately apprehended, was carried before an Alderman, where he confessed that he robbed Captain Sears on the Night of the 9th Instant, without any Assistance. He was directly committed to Goal, and being brought into Court on Wednesday, pleaded Guilty, received Sentence of Death on Saturday, and is to be executed on Friday, the Ninth of February next.

Friday Afternoon Major General Abercrombie embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Kennington, Maximilian Jacobs, Esq; Commander, and sails for England this Day.

Captains M'Taggart, Kirkwood and Allen, are arrived at Boston, from London; and Captain Dashwood at Newbury, from London also.

The Earl of Leicester Packet, Captain Morris, was to sail for this Port from Falmouth the 14th of October.

The Britannia, from New-York, is arrived at Bristol.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-street, Philadelphia.*

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

260003

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy Negroe Wench, between One and Two and Twenty Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, and can do all Kinds of Drudgery Work. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to publick Sale, on the Fifth Day of February next, at the House of Thomas Evans, in Northwales, a Tract of Land, situate in Gwynedd Township, bounded by the Lands of Foulk, of John Jones, of David Lawrence, of Thomas Evans, and by the Great Road, containing 100 Acres. It is part cleared, and contains some valuable improved Meadow, with the Advantage of a large Creek running through it; late the Estate of Humphrey Jones, taken in Execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Just imported from London, in the Arabella, Captain Bradshaw, and to be sold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his Store, in Walnut-street, near Second-street, very cheap, for Ready Money, or short Credit,

A NEAT Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season. Tf.

Just imported in the Brilliant, Capt. Seaman, and the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be sold by wholesale and retail, exceeding cheap, for ready money only; by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market-street,

A Large and neat assortment of superfine scarlet, blue, black, green, orange, white, buff, yellow and cloth coloured broadcloths, with trimmings, superratinets, shaloons, durants, best flaxen sprig linen, Irish sheeting, nankeens, brown long lawns, Irish linens, cotton checks, thicksets, dy'd jeans, dark printed cottons, chintz patterns, light do. calicoes, chintz, cambricks, lawns, a large assortment of gold and silver hat and jacket lace, regimental do. royal American hat lace, silver sword knots, gold do. a large assortment of gold and silver work'd buttons, silver chain, gold and silver cord, vellum, and thread, silver fluzey, gold and silver garters, crimson, scarlet and drab coloured threads, buff, scarlet, blue, orange, crimson, white, green, black and cloth coloured sewing silks, china taffeties, India sattins, black paduasoy, India damasks, black, white, yellow, blue and buff English sattins, scarlet, green, blue, crimson and cloth coloured English velvets, crimson Genoa velvet, crimson, blue, and spotted silk shags, finger work'd garters, scarlet, buff, black, blue and cloth colour'd flocking breeches, silk do. buff jackets, silk stockings, black, white, plain and ribbed, scarlet, black, blue and green hair shags, worsted do. scarlet, blue and green naps, scarlet and blue coatings, cloth colour'd Bath coatings, coarse blue broadcloths by the bale or piece, forrest cloths, double and single alopeens, camblets, hairbines, everlastings, faggathies, black russel, flower'd do. scarff twist and buttons, mens superfine grey and black hose, cotton hollands, white and black lace, a large assortment of plated and wash buttons, silvered do. cotton shapes, velvet do. and sundry other goods, suitable for the season. Tbetf.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

OGDEN *and* HEWES,

In Chesnut-street, between Strawberry-Alley and Second-street,

Scarlet, black, blue, claret and drab coloured broadcloths, forrest cloths, plains, fine and coarse kersies, grey napt coatings, green do. red bearskins, blue and red halfthicks, black and light coloured hair plush, cotton velvet, womens black velvet, fine drab coloured cotton velvet shapes for waistcoats, white, red and scarlet flannels, embossed do. scarlet milled serges, do. long ells, striped cotton linseys, fine camblets, black, blue, green, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes, flowered damask and russels, scarlet and cloth coloured shaloon, do. durants, tammies, figured and and cross barred stuffs, womens large short cloth cloaks, mens grey ribbed worsted stockings, black, grey and cloth coloured plain do. yarn do. womens worsted stockings, boys and girls do. childrens spotted do. muffatees, mens worsted caps, scarlet do. mens silk caps, cloth coloured do. scarlet, Turkey stripe and lettered gartering, broad and narrow worsted binding, silk and cotton laces, marking canvas, crizle, cloth and light coloured baladine silk, white 3 corded do. rozet, cutjee and bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen do. black sattin, black China taffeties, 6 qr. and yard wide muslin, cambricks, long lawn, pistol lawn, fine bag holland, Irish linen, garlix, dowlas, brown Russia sheeting, 3 qr. yard wide, and yard 3 eights cotton and linen checks, calicoe, stamped cottons, silk watch strings, wig tails and ribbon, bed ticken, clouting diaper, brown buckram, silk and hair coat and waistcoat buttons, silk and hair twist, mens half hunting horsewhips, switch do. womens silver capt do. fine boiled plain and twilled tapes, fine bobbin, broad white binding, coloured threads, nankeen coloured do. wire and mould thread shirt buttons, ben leather soals, horn coat and waistcoat buttons, gilt and white metal do. ivory handled table knives and forks, buck and bone do. cuttoe knives, pistol capt do. seal end penknives, childrens spotted bone knives, steel shoe and knee buckles, ivory and horn combs, ivory, bone and stick fans, brass garnish nails, girth web and sealing wax, inkpowder, mashine wax, awl blades and tacks, Howe's shoe and curriers knives, HV and common gimblets, cupboard door locks, inside door brass nob'd locks, large stock locks, bricklayers and plasterers trowels, Steadman's steel plate mill and cross cut saws, shot, flint, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, Weston's snuff, felt hats, mens fine castor hats, and sundry other Goods. Tbc 3 M.

Just imported in the Brilliant, Capt. Seaman, and other vessels from London, and to be sold at reasonable rates, for ready money, or short credit, by

CONTENT NICHOLSON,

Opposite to the sign of the Bible, in Strawberry Alley,

Blue, grey and cloth coloured broadcloths, blue and red halfthicks, red flannels, 7, 8 and 9 qr. blankets, men and womens cotton and worsted hose, mens gloves, womens ditto and mitts, bombazeens, messinets, crow and cloth coloured sewing silks, light ditto, white 3 cord ditto, hat linings white tarsnet handkerchiefs, Barcelona ditto, galoon, stay braid, silk garters, 3 yard silk laces, fine coloured threads, pins, London needles, sandrif combs, 9 eights Irish sheeting, brown and white buckram, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linen, striped and checked Scotch camblets, best striped ditto, blue, green, black and cloth coloured calimancoe, cloth coloured durants, bibles, psalters and testaments, fine double camblet, cloth coloured flowered russels, fine half ell double damasks, fine broad black russels, berrillons, hairbines, dorsetees, shaloons, cloth coloured cotton velvet, superfine green double damask, suitable for beds, diaper tablecloths, 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, pistol lawns, a variety of cambricks and clear lawns, brown Russia sheeting, bobbins, nonsopretties, nutmegs, dark grounded 2 and 5 coloured chintz, very rich black paduasoy, black 8 d. taffety, paduasoy and sattin ribbons black, blue, white and cloth coloured 10 d. do. best 3 cord new fashioned buttons, silk and hair twist, blue, green, pink, yellow and white rich sattin peelings, womens short cloaks, mens worked shoe buckles, checked stuffs, 7 eights Irish dowlas, 3 qr. 7 eighths, yard wide and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks.

Where also may be had brass egg nob locks, rimmed draw back locks, X ward cupboard ditto, bright swallowed ditto, X ward S bitted do. X ward chest do. spring chest do. S bitted do. plate bolts, brass nob bow spring latches, thumb latches, iron and steel compasses, men and womens coffin handles, small handles and loops, tinned heart handles, inch & half coffin screws, varnished and brass tea table ketches, White's saws, Smith and Loom's do. common do. a neat assortment of brass furniture, side hinges, HL do. curry combs, horse brushes, dowelling and wimble bitts, steel snuffers with springs, sash pullies and lines, gimblets, carpenters hammers, 2 d. 3 d. and 4 d. trunk nails, 2 d. 3 d. and 4 d. batten, plane irons, drawing knives, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbc.

STrayed away, about the latter End of October last, from the Plantation of William Stuart, living in the Welch Track, near Pencader Meeting-house, in New Castle County, A black Horse, about 5 Years old, no Brand, nor any other Mark, trots and Hand-gallops well. Also a small sorrel Mare, natural pacer, with a large Blaze in her Face, suckled a Colt last Spring. Whoever brings said Creatures to the Subscriber, or to Thomas Montgomery, Merchant, near Christine Bridge, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

WILLIAM STUART.

N. B. If the Person in whose Possession said Creatures are, think it too far to come to the Place or Places aforesaid, they are earnestly desired to advertise them in the publick Paper, their Name, and where they live, and the Owner will immediately come for them.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1759.

LAST Night, about 6 o'Clock, there was stolen from the Subscriber, out of the Yard of John Brock, Innkeeper, living on the upper York Road, in Abington, in the County of Philadelphia, A bay Mare, 3 Years old last Spring, her mane hangs on the near side, a Star in her Forehead, paces a little, but trots rough, she had a black Leather Bridle, and a Russet Leather Saddle, without Housing, the Saddle almost new, and made after the English Fashion. She was supposed to be stolen by a Deserter of Capt. Cumberbach's Company of the 3d Battalion of Royal Americans, that called himself William Jones, alias Thomas Hamilton, as such a Person was there in the Evening, and missing as soon as the Mare was gone; he appeared to be about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, and is remarkably round shouldered: Had on a red Flannel Waistcoat, tied with red Tape instead of Buttons, and a brown double breasted Pea Jacket over it, black Leather Breeches, and a light colour'd Great Coat, remarkably short. It is supposed he went Westward. Whoever takes up said Mare, Saddle and Bridle, and secures them, so that the Owner may have them again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, and Ten Shillings more if the Thief be taken and brought to Justice, paid by John Luckens, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia, or Joseph Luckens, of Horsham.

N. B. Said Captain hath offered a Reward of Twenty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, for taking up said Deserter. ‖

For JAMAICA,

The SHIP
NANCY,
JAMES BILLINGE Commander,

Has a considerable Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail in two Weeks. For Freight or Passage apply to Daniel Roberdeau, or said Commander at Clark's Wharff.

N. B. The Ship is a prime Sailor.

For *MONTSERRAT*,

The SHIP
FRANKLIN,
MUNGO DAVIDSON,
Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to Henry Lisle, or Daniel Roberdeau, or to the said Commander, at Mr. Joseph Sims's Wharff.

N. B. Two Thirds of the Ship's Cargoe is engaged, and she is to sail, by Contract, in February.

For LONDON,

THE SHIP
CAROLINA,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
COMMANDER,

Having the greatest Part of her Cargoe ready to be shipped, will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the said Commander on board, or at the London Coffee-house, or to JAMES PEMBERTON.

TO be sold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 20th of February next, the Plantation late the Property of Daniel Morgan, deceased, situated in the Township of Chester, in the County of Burlington, containing 120 Acres of good Land, with a good Dwelling house and Kitchen, a good Draw-well, a good Barn, Stables and Out houses, a large bearing Orchard, about 15 or 20 Acres of Meadow. The Vendue to be held od the Premises, and to begin at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day. Any Person inclined to purchase, may be informed as to the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscribers, near the said Plantation. ⊕

FRANCIS COLLINS, JOSEPH MORGAN, Executors.

WHereas John White, late of West Nantmel Township, in the County of Chester, hath absconded from his Place of usual Abode, and an Attachment having been laid on his Goods and Effects, his Creditors are therefore required to give their Attendance at the House of the Subscriber, on Monday, the 19th Day of February next, then and there to make Proof of their respective Debts.

January 2, 1759. JOHN MILLER. §

TO be sold cheap, or lett on easy Groundrents for ever, with Liberty to buy off the Rents at any time within seven Years, Five Lots situated on the West-side of Sixth street, between Market and Arch-streets, each containing in Front 17 Feet, and in Depth 99 Feet, with the Privilege of a four Feet Alley, which taits them. Likewise Five Lots on a 20 Feet Alley adjoining, each 19 Feet front, and 80 Feet deep. Any Persons inclining to purchase or rent any of the above Lots, may apply to Dr. RICHARD FARMAR, in Walnut-street. §

CAme to the Plantation of Benjamin Sharples, in Middletown, Chester County, last May was a Year, a black Stear, with some white, three Years old past. The Owner coming and describing his Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. BENJAMIN SHARPLES. §

HIS Excellency Major General AMHERST is pleased to pardon any Soldiers who have deserted from the Regiments in America, and have inlisted, and are now serving in other Corps in America; in which Corps they are to remain: And likewise to pardon any Deserter from a Regiment in America, who shall voluntarily join his Colours on or before the first Day of March next; which Deserter, on Application to the commanding Officer or any Regiment, or the Officer commanding in any of the Quarters of the Regiments serving in America, shall receive a Passport to join the Regiment to which he belongs, and, on joining his Corps, shall receive Pay from the Date of the said Passport.

New York, Jan. 12, 1759. JEFF. AMHERST.

To be LETT,

A Good Plantation, in the Northern Liberties, about two Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, containing about 60 Acres of good Land, 5 Acres thereof good watered Meadow, and about 20 Acres of good Orchard, all grafted Fruit. Likewise to be lett with the Place, 5 good Cows, or without, which the Tenant likes best. Also to be sold, a Team of good Horses, with Geers and Waggon, and two two Year old Colts, by HENRY NAGLEE. ‖

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Wench about Thirty Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street. ¶

Just imported from London, and to be sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

JOHN ELLIOT,

At his Looking glass Store, the Sign of the Bell and Looking-glass, in Chesnut-street, near the State-House, Philadelphia,

A *Neat Assortment of Looking-glasses, Mahogany and Book Tea Chests, Bed and Chair Casters, &c. He also new Quicksilvers and frames old Glasses, and supplies People with new Glass to their own Frames.*

DESERTED from a Recruiting Party at Chester, commanded by Lieutenant George Otter, of His Majesty's Fourth Battalion of the Royal Americans, a private Soldier, named James Bourk, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, fresh Complexion, marked with Powder, has short brown Hair, 26 Years of Age, born in Dublin, served a Time with Joseph Bishop, in Chester County: Had on a light coloured Drugget Coat, with Brade on the Edges, and a light coloured Jacket. It appears, from his Conduct and Behaviour, that he makes a Practice of bilking Recruiting Parties, as he was very sober, free and willing to inlist, and impatient until he was attested, and received all his Bounty. Whoever secures said Deserter in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to said Lieutenant Otter, or his Party, shall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward, over and above what is allowed by the Act of Parliament. GEORGE OTTER.

N. B. He deserted on or about the second Day of this instant January. ¶

To be LETT,

A *PLANTATION, being upwards of 100 Acres, mostly Meadow, near the City of Philadelphia, being the same which John Trest lately held. For the Conditions, enquire of*

¶ *CHARLES BROCKDEN.*

ON Thursday, the 1st of March, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, sundry Lots of Ground, lying at Wicacoa, as described in the Draught, to be seen at Margaret David's, in Church Alley. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Time of Sale, may apply to said Margaret David for Terms and Conditions.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1759.

STrayed away on the fifth Day of this Month, from the House of Joseph Bell, Tavernkeeper, in Third street, Philadelphia, a large dark Chestnut coloured pacing Mare, with Saddle Marks, short trimmed Tail, and close cut under her Jaws. Also a small roan coloured pacing Mare, with her off fore Hoof broke by a Gravel.

Whoever takes up the said Mares, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for both, or Ten Shillings for each, paid by

⊙ JOSEPH BELL.

LAtely imported from England; a Parcel of good Cheshire Cheese, and are to be sold at Mr. GEORGE BRYAN's Store, in Front-street, betwixt Market-street and Arch-street. □

Easton, December 22, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to the Sheriff of Northampton County directed, will be exposed to Sale at Easton, on the 30th Day of January next, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Lower Smithfield Township, in the said County, containing about 400 Acres, late the Estate of George Curry and James M'Creedy, seized and taken in Execution, at the Suit of the Executors of William Parsons, Esq; deceased, by

D JOHN MOORE, Sheriff.

New Castle County, January 10, 1759.

FOUND *on the third Instant, a neat Fowling-piece, supposed to be stolen from a Gentleman last Fall, that was going to Philadelphia. The Owner is desired to apply to the Subscriber at Cantwell's Bridge.* ♁ SAMUEL DAVIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Baker, late of Kensington deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts; and those that have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring them in to HENRY DENNIS, Executor.

STolen on the 22d of December, from James Gilliland, of Londonderry Township, Chester County, a young bay Horse, near 15 Hands high, 4 Years old, has a large Star in his Forehead, his Mane trimmed, a little White on the off hind Foot, some white Hairs in his Tail, shod before, a light made Horse. A Soldier was seen riding said Horse about a Mile from the Place, going towards Philadelphia; he had on a white Coat, and a Wallet before him. Whoever takes up and secures the said Horse, so as the Owner may have him again, shall have 40 Shillings Reward, paid by me JAMES GILLILAND. ¶

JUST published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, the POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1759.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

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